

Chapter 24

MOTOR VEHICLES AND TRAFFIC¹

- Art. I. In General, §§ 24-1 -- 24-60**
- Art. II. Traffic Administration, §§ 24-61 -- 24-150**
 - Div. 1. Generally, §§ 24-61 -- 24-75
 - Div. 2. Citations for Violations, §§ 24-76 -- 24-95
 - Div. 3. Traffic Engineer, §§ 24-96 -- 24-110
 - Div. 4. Traffic Division, §§ 24-111 -- 24-130 -- 150
- Art. III. Accidents, §§ 24-151 -- 24-165**
- Art. IV. Pedestrians, §§ 24-166 -- 24-190**
- Art. V. One-Way Streets and Alleys, §§ 24-191 -- 24-205**
- Art. VI. Right-Of-Way, §§ 24-206 -- 24-220**
- Art. VII. Turning Movements and Stopping, §§ 24-221 -- 24-240**
- Art. VIII. Speed Regulations, §§ 24-241 -- 24-260**
- Art. IX. Traffic-Control Devices, §§ 24-261 -- 24-285**
- Art. X. Stopping, Standing and Parking, §§ 24-286 -- 24-390**
 - Div. 1. Generally, §§ 24-286 -- 24-315
 - Div. 2. Parking Meters, §§ 24-316 -- 24-328
 - Div. 3. Parking Citation Enforcement and Review, §§ 24-329 -- 24-349
 - Div. 4. Special Stops, §§ 24-356 -- 24-375
 - Div. 5. Snow or Ice Emergency, §§ 24-376 -- 24-379
 - Div. 6. Neighborhood Parking, §§ 24-380 -- 24-390
- Art. XI. Vehicle Licenses, §§ 24-391 -- 24-435**
- Art. XII. Vehicle Equipment, §§ 24-436 -- 24-470**
- Art. XIII. Bicycles, §§ 24-471 -- 24-500**
- Art. XIV. Schedules, §§ 24-501 -- 24-507**

¹ **Cross references**--City engineer, § 2-81 et seq.; signs near controlled access highways, § 3-31 et seq.; alcoholic beverages, Ch. 5; movement of vehicles on airport property restricted, § 8-41; civil defense, Ch. 13; energy, Ch. 15; police department, § 16-41 et seq.; anti-litter regulations, § 18-141 et seq.; metropolitan transit authority, Ch. 23; operation of vehicles in parks, § 26-3; streets and sidewalks, Ch. 32; trailers and trailer camps, Ch. 34; vehicles for hire, Ch. 35; zoning regulations, Ch. 38.

ARTICLE I. IN GENERAL

Sec. 24-1. Definitions.

For the purposes of this chapter, the following words and phrases shall have the meanings respectively ascribed to them by this section:

Alley. A narrow street between two (2) property lines, one or both of which lines are ordinarily at the rear of properties fronting on streets having a greater width.

Arterial street. Any United States or state numbered route, controlled access highway, or other major radial or circumferential street or highway designed by local authorities within their respective jurisdictions as part of a major arterial system of streets or highways;

Authorized emergency vehicle. Vehicles of the fire department, fire patrol, police vehicles or bicycles and such emergency vehicles as are designated or authorized by the commissioner or the chief of police of an incorporated city, and vehicles operated by commissioned members of the Tennessee bureau of investigation when on official business. Authorized emergency vehicle automatically includes the following:

- (1) every ambulance and emergency medical vehicle operated by any emergency medical service licensed by the department of health pursuant to state law.
- (2) every rescue vehicle or emergency response vehicle owned and operated by a state-chartered rescue squad, emergency lifesaving crew or active member unit of the Tennessee Association of Rescue Squads and no special authorization, approval or filing shall be required for such vehicle pursuant to this chapter by the commissioner of safety;

Autocycle. An enclosed motorcycle that is equipped with safety belts, rollbar, windshield, wipers, steering wheel, and equipment otherwise required on a motorcycle, and which has not more than three (3) wheels in contact with the roadway at any one (1) time.

Bicycle. Every device propelled by human power upon which any person may ride, having two (2) tandem wheels either of which is more than twenty (20) inches in diameter.

Bus. Every motor vehicle designed for carrying more than ten (10) passengers and used for the transportation of persons, and every motor vehicle, other than a taxicab, designed and used for the transportation of persons for compensation.

Business district. The territory contiguous to and including a street when, within any six hundred (600) feet along such street, there are buildings in use for business or industrial purposes, including, but not limited to, hotels, banks or office buildings, railroad stations and public buildings

which occupy at least three hundred (300) feet of frontage on one side or three hundred (300) feet collectively on both sides of the street.

Certified police cyclist. Any full time, sworn law enforcement officer who is certified by the International Police Mountain Bike Association or has otherwise been certified by the Tennessee peace officer standards and training commission as having received and successfully completed appropriate bicycle training in the performance of law enforcement functions.

Chauffeur. Every person who is employed by another for the principal purpose of driving a motor vehicle and every person who drives a school bus transporting school children or any motor vehicle when in use for the transportation of persons or property for compensation.

Commercial vehicle. Every vehicle designed, maintained or used primarily for the transportation of property.

Controlled-access highway. Every highway, street or roadway in respect to which owners or occupants of abutting property or lands and other persons having no legal right of access to or from the same, except at such points only and in such manner as may be determined by the public authority having jurisdiction over such highway, street or roadway.

Crosswalk.

- (1) That part of a roadway at an intersection included within the connections of the lateral lines of the sidewalks on opposite sides of the highway measured from the curbs, or, in the absence of curbs, from the edges of the traversable roadway.
- (2) Any portion of a roadway at an intersection or elsewhere distinctly indicated for pedestrian crossing by lines or other markings on the surface.

Curb loading zone. A space adjacent to a curb reserved for the exclusive use of vehicles during the loading or unloading of passengers or materials.

Driver. Every person who drives or is in actual physical control of a vehicle.

Essential parts. All integral and body parts of a vehicle of a type required to be registered, the removal, alteration or substitution of which would tend to conceal the identity of the vehicle or substantially alter its appearance, model, type or mode of operation.

Explosives. Any chemical compound or mechanical mixture that is commonly used or intended for the purpose of producing an explosion and which contains any oxidizing and combustible units or other ingredients in such proportions, quantities or packing that an ignition by fire, by friction, by concussion, by percussion or by detonator of any part of the compound or mixture may cause such a sudden generation of highly heated gases that the resultant gaseous pressures are capable of producing destructive effects on contiguous objects or of destroying life or limb.

Farm tractor. Every motor vehicle designed and used primarily as a farm implement for drawing plows, mowing machines and other implements of husbandry.

Flammable liquid. Any liquid which has a flash point of seventy degrees Fahrenheit (70° F.), or less, as determined by a tagliabue or equivalent closed-cup test device.

Freight curb loading zone. A space adjacent to a curb for the exclusive use of vehicles during the loading or unloading of freight or passengers.

Highway. The entire width between the boundary lines of every way when any part thereto is open to the use of the public for purposes of vehicular travel.

Implement of husbandry. Every vehicle which is designed for agricultural purposes and exclusively used by the owner thereof in the conduct of the owner's agricultural operations;

Intersection:

- (1) The area embraced within the prolongation or connection of the lateral curb lines, or, if none, then the lateral boundary lines of the roadways of two (2) highways which join one another at, or approximately at, right angles, or the areas within which vehicles traveling upon different highways joining at any other angle may come in conflict; or
- (2) Where a highway includes two (2) roadways thirty feet (30') or more apart, then every crossing of each roadway of such divided highway by an intersecting highway shall be regarded as a separate intersection. In the event such intersecting highway also includes two (2) roadways thirty feet (30') or more apart, then every crossing of two (2) roadways of such highways shall be regarded as a separate intersection.

Laned roadway. A roadway which is divided into two (2) or more clearly marked lanes for vehicular traffic.

Motorcycle. Every motor vehicle having a seat or saddle for the use of the rider and designed to travel on not more than three (3) wheels in contact with the ground, including a vehicle that is fully enclosed, has three (3) wheels in contact with the ground, weighs less than one thousand five hundred pounds (1,500 lbs.), and has the capacity to maintain posted highway speed limits, excluding a tractor or motorized bicycle.

Motor-driven cycle. Every motorcycle, including every motor scooter, with a motor which produces not to exceed five (5) brake horsepower, or with a motor with a cylinder capacity not exceeding one hundred twenty-five cubic centimeters (125cc).

Motorized bicycle. A vehicle with two (2) or three (3) wheels, an automatic transmission, and a motor with a cylinder capacity not exceeding fifty (50) cubic centimeters which produces no more than two (2) brake horsepower and is capable of propelling the vehicle at a maximum design speed of no more than thirty (30) miles per hour on level ground. The operator of a motorized bicycle must be in

possession of a valid operator's or chauffeur's license, and shall be subject to all applicable and practical rules of the road. A motorized bicycle may not be operated on a highway of the interstate and defense highway system, any similar limited access multilane divided highway, or upon sidewalks.

Motor vehicle. Every vehicle, including a low speed vehicle as defined in this section, that is self-propelled excluding motorized bicycles and every vehicle, including a low speed vehicle as defined in this section, that is propelled by electric power obtained from overhead trolley wires, but not operated upon rails.

Office traffic-control devices. All signs, signals, markings and devices not inconsistent with this chapter placed or erected by authority of a public body or official having jurisdiction, for the purpose of regulating, warning or guiding traffic.

Operator. Every person, other than a chauffeur, who drives or is in actual physical control of a motor vehicle upon a highway or who is exercising control over or steering a vehicle being towed by a motor vehicle.

Owner. A person who holds the legal title of a vehicle, or in the event a vehicle is the subject of an agreement for the conditional sale or lease thereof, with the right of purchase upon performance of the conditions stated in the agreement and with an immediate right of possession vested in the conditional vendee or lessee, or in the event a mortgagor of a vehicle is entitled to possession, then such conditional vendee or lessee or mortgagor shall be deemed the owner for the purpose of this chapter.

Park. When prohibited means the standing of a vehicle whether occupied or not, otherwise than temporarily for the purpose of and while actually engaged in loading or unloading.

Passenger curb loading zone. A place adjacent to a curb reserved for the exclusive use of vehicles during the loading or unloading of passengers.

Pedestrian. Any person afoot.

Police officer. Every officer of the police department or any officer authorized to direct or regulate traffic or to make arrests for violations of traffic violations.

Private road or driveway. Every way or place in private ownership and used for vehicular travel by the owner and those having express or implied permission from the owner, but not by other persons.

Railroad. A carrier of persons or property upon cars, other than streetcars, operated upon stationary rails.

Railroad sign or signal. Any sign, signal or device erected by authority of a public body or official or by a railroad and intended to give notice of the presence of railroad tracks or the approach of a railroad train.

Railroad train. A steam engine, electric or other motor, with or without cars coupled thereto, operated upon rails, except streetcars.

Residential district. The territory contiguous to and including a street not comprising a business district when the property on such street for a distance of three hundred (300) feet or more is in the main improved with residence.

Right-of-way. The privilege of the immediate use of the roadway.

Roadway. That portion of a street or highway improved, designed or ordinarily used for vehicular travel, exclusive of the berm or shoulder. In the event a highway includes two (2) or more separate roadways, the term "roadway" shall refer to any such roadway separately, but not to all such roadways collectively.

Safety zone. The area or space officially set apart within a roadway for the exclusive use of pedestrians and which is protected or is so marked or indicated by adequate signs as to be plainly visible at all times while set apart as a safety zone.

School bus. Every motor vehicle owned by a public or governmental agency and operated for the transportation of children to or from school or privately owned and operated for compensation for the transportation of children to or from school;

Semitrailer. Every vehicle with or without motive power, other than a pole trailer, designed for carrying persons or property and for being drawn by a motor vehicle and so constructed that some part of its weight and that of its load rests upon or is carried by another vehicle.

Sidewalk. That portion of a street between the curb lines, or the lateral lines of a roadway, and the adjacent property lines, intended for the use of pedestrians.

Stop. When required, such term means complete cessation from movement.

Stop, stopping or standing. When prohibited means any stopping or standing of a vehicle whether occupied or not, except when necessary to avoid conflict with other traffic or in compliance with the directions of a police officer or traffic-control sign or signal.

Street. The entire width between boundary lines of every way when any part thereof is open to the use of the public for purposes of vehicular travel.

Through highway. Every street or highway or portion thereof at the entrances to which vehicular traffic from intersecting streets or highways is required by law to stop before entering or crossing the same and when stop signs are erected, as provided in this chapter.

Tractor. Any self-propelled vehicle designed or used as a traveling power plant or for drawing other vehicles, but having no provision for carrying loads independently.

Traffic. Pedestrians, ridden or herded animals, vehicles and other conveyances, either singly or together, while using any street for purposes of travel.

Traffic-control signal. Any device, whether manually, electrically or mechanically operated, by which traffic is alternately directed to stop and proceed.

Traffic division. The traffic division of the police department of this city.

Trailer. Every vehicle with or without motive power, other than a pole trailer, designed for carrying persons or property and for being drawn by a motor vehicle and so constructed that no part of its weight rests upon the towing vehicle.

Vehicle. Every device in, upon or by which any person or property is or may be transported or drawn upon a highway, except devices used exclusively upon stationary rails or racks.
(Code 1986, § 24-1; Ord. No. 12055, §1, 2-18-07)

Cross reference--Definitions and rules of construction generally, § 1-2.

State law reference--For similar provisions, see T.C.A., § 55-8-101.

Sec. 24-2. Police jurisdiction over interstate highways.

There are hereby designated as city streets those portions of interstate highways I-24 and I-124 which lie within the corporate boundaries of the city, for the purpose of exercising police jurisdiction and law enforcement functions only upon said highways.
(Code 1986, § 24-2)

Sec. 24-3. Enforcement of regulations.

It shall be the duty of the officers of the police department or such officers as are assigned by the chief of police to enforce all street traffic laws of this city and all of the state vehicle laws applicable to street traffic in this city.
(Code 1986, § 24-3)

Sec. 24-4. Authority to direct traffic.

(a) Officers of the police department or such officers as are assigned by the chief of police are hereby authorized to direct all traffic by voice, hand or signal in conformance with traffic laws; provided that, in the event of a fire or other emergency or to expedite traffic or to safeguard pedestrians, officers of the police department may direct traffic as conditions require, notwithstanding the provisions of the traffic laws.

(b) Members of the school patrol assigned by the chief of police to safeguard school children crossing streets are hereby authorized to direct all traffic by voice, hand or signal in conformance with traffic laws. Members of the school patrol are authorized to enforce violations of motor vehicle and traffic ordinances or state laws occurring in their assigned school zone or in the immediate vicinity. Before entering upon their duties, members of the school patrol shall take an oath of office.

(Code 1986, § 24-4)

Sec. 24-5. Firemen may direct traffic.

Officers of the fire department, when at the scene of a fire, may direct or assist the police in directing traffic thereat or in the immediate vicinity.

(Code 1986, § 24-5)

Sec. 24-6. Obedience to chapter.

It is a misdemeanor for any person to do any act forbidden or fail to perform any act required in this chapter.

(Code 1986, § 24-6)

State law reference--Similar provisions, T.C.A., § 55-8-103.

Sec. 24-7. Obedience to police and fire officials.

No person shall willfully fail or refuse to comply with any lawful order or direction of a police officer or fire department official.

(Code 1986, § 24-7)

State law reference--Obedience to police officers, T.C.A., § 55-8-104.

Sec. 24-8. Obedience by persons propelling pushcarts or riding, driving animals.

Every person propelling any pushcart or riding an animal upon a roadway and every person driving any animal-drawn vehicle shall be subject to the provisions of this chapter applicable to the driver of any vehicle, except those provisions of this chapter which by their very nature can have no application.

(Code 1986, § 24-8)

State law reference--Obedience by persons riding or driving animals, T.C.A., § 55-8-105.

Sec. 24-9. Obedience by public employees.

The provisions of this chapter applicable to drivers of vehicles upon the highways shall apply to the driver of any vehicle owned by or used in the service of the United States Government, this state, or any county, city, town, district or any other political subdivision of the state subject to such specified exceptions as are set forth in this chapter or in state law.

(Code 1986, § 24-9)

State law reference--Similar provisions, T.C.A., § 55-8-106.

Sec. 24-10. Use of coasters, roller skates, toy vehicles.

No person upon roller skates or riding in or by means of any coaster, toy vehicle or similar device shall go upon any roadway, except while crossing a street on a crosswalk. When so crossing,

such person shall be granted all of the rights and shall be subject to all of the duties applicable to pedestrians. This section shall not apply upon any street while set aside as a play street, as authorized by this Code.
(Code 1986, § 24-10).

Sec. 24-11. Authorized emergency vehicles--Operation generally.

(a) The driver of an authorized emergency vehicle, when responding to an emergency call or when in the pursuit of an actual or suspected violator of the law or when responding to but not upon returning from a fire alarm, may exercise the privileges set forth in this section, but subject to the conditions herein stated.

(b) The driver of an authorized emergency vehicle may:

- (1) Park or stand such vehicle, irrespective of the provisions of this chapter.
- (2) Proceed past a red or stop signal or stop sign, but only after slowing down as may be necessary for safe operation.
- (3) Exceed the prima facie speed limits, so long as he does not endanger life or property.
- (4) Disregard regulations governing direction of movement or turning in specified directions.

(c) The exemption herein granted to an authorized emergency vehicle shall apply only when such vehicle is making use of audible or visual signals meeting the requirements of the applicable laws of this state, except that an authorized emergency vehicle operated as a police vehicle need not be equipped with or display a red light visible from in front of the vehicle.

(d) The foregoing provisions shall not relieve the driver of a authorized emergency vehicle from the duty to drive with due regard for the safety of all persons, nor shall such provisions protect the driver from the consequences of his reckless disregard for the safety of others.

(Code 1986, § 24-11)

Cross reference--Ambulances, § 35-181 et seq.

State law reference--Similar provisions, T.C.A., § 55-8-108.

Sec. 24-12. Emergency vehicles; right of way; penalty.

(a) Upon the immediate approach of an authorized emergency vehicle making use of audible and visual signals meeting the requirements of the applicable laws of this state, or of a police vehicle properly and lawfully making use of an audible signal only:

- (1) The driver of every other vehicle shall yield the right-of-way and shall immediately drive to a position parallel to, and as close as possible to, the right-hand edge or curb of the roadway clear of any intersection, and shall stop and remain in such position until the authorized emergency vehicle has passed, except when otherwise directed by a police officer; and
 - (2) Upon the approach of an authorized emergency vehicle, as above stated, the operator of every streetcar shall immediately stop such car clear of any intersection and keep it in such position until the authorized emergency vehicle has passed, except when otherwise directed by a police officer.
- (b) Upon approaching a stationary authorized emergency vehicle, when such vehicle is giving a signal by use of flashing lights, a person who drives an approaching vehicle shall:
- (1) Proceeding with due caution, yield the right-of-way by making a lane change into a lane not adjacent to that of the authorized emergency vehicle, if possible with due regard to safety and traffic conditions, if on a highway having at least four (4) lanes with not less than two (2) lanes proceeding in the same direction as the approaching vehicle; or
 - (2) Proceeding with due caution, reduce the speed of the vehicle, maintaining a safe speed for road conditions, if changing lanes would be impossible or unsafe.
- (c) Upon approaching a stationary recovery vehicle or a highway maintenance vehicle, when such vehicle is giving a signal by use of authorized flashing lights, a person who drives an approaching vehicle shall:
- (1) Proceeding with due caution, yield the right-of-way by making a lane change into a lane not adjacent to the stationary recovery vehicle or the highway maintenance vehicle, if possible with due regard to safety and traffic conditions, if on a highway having at least four (4) lanes with not less than two (2) lanes proceeding in the same direction as the approaching vehicle; or
 - (2) Proceeding with due caution, reduce the speed of the vehicle, maintaining a safe speed for road conditions, if changing lanes would be impossible or unsafe.
- (d) For the purpose of this section unless the context otherwise requires:
- (1) "Highway maintenance vehicle" means a vehicle used for the maintenance of highways and roadways in this state and is:
 - (A) Owned or operated by the department of transportation, a county, a municipality or other political subdivision of this state; or,

(B) Owned or operated by a contractor under contract with the department of transportation, a county, a municipality or other political subdivision of this state;

(2) "Recovery vehicle" means a truck that is specifically designed for towing a disabled vehicle or a combination of vehicles.

(e) A violation of this section is punishable by a fine of not less than fifty dollars (\$50.00).

(f) This section shall not operate to relieve the driver of an authorized emergency vehicle, a recovery vehicle or a highway maintenance vehicle from the duty to operate such vehicle with due regard for the safety of all persons using the highway.

(Code 1986, § 24-12; Ord. No. 12055, §2, 12-18-07)

State law reference--Similar provisions, T.C.A., § 55-8-132.

Sec. 24-13. Reckless driving.

(a) Any person who drives any vehicle in willful or wanton disregard for the safety of persons or property is guilty of reckless driving.

(b) Every person convicted of reckless driving shall be punished upon the first conviction by a fine of not less than five dollars (\$5.00), on a second conviction by a fine of not less than ten dollars (\$10.00), on a third conviction by a fine of not less than twenty-five dollars (\$25.00) and on all subsequent convictions by a fine of not less than fifty dollars (\$50.00).

(Code 1986, § 24-13)

State law reference--Similar provisions, T.C.A., § 55-10-205.

Sec. 24-14. Following, parking near fire apparatus.

The driver of any vehicle other than one on official business shall not follow any fire apparatus traveling in response to a fire alarm closer than five hundred (500) feet or drive into or park such vehicle within the block where fire apparatus has stopped in answer to a fire alarm.

(Code 1986, § 24-14)

Cross references--Fire department generally, § 16-26 et seq.; fire prevention, Ch. 17.

State law reference--Similar provisions, T.C.A., § 55-8-168.

Sec. 24-15. Crossing fire hose.

No vehicle shall be driven over any unprotected hose of a fire department when laid down on any street, private driveway or track to be used at any fire or alarm of fire without the consent of the fire department official in command.

(Code 1986, § 24-15)

Cross references--Fire department, § 16-26 et seq.; fire prevention generally, Ch. 17.

State law reference--Similar provisions, T.C.A. § 55-8-169.

Sec. 24-16. Manner of driving in processions.

Each driver in a funeral or other procession shall drive as near to the right-hand edge of the roadway as practicable and shall follow the vehicle ahead as close as is practical and safe.
(Code 1986, § 24-16)

Sec. 24-17. Traffic operation during funeral processions.

Funeral processions properly identified by a flashing amber light on the lead vehicle or led by a properly identified escort shall have the right-of-way on any street, highway, or road through which they may pass, subject to the following provisions:

(a) The operator of the leading vehicle in a funeral procession shall comply with stop signs and traffic-control signals, but when the leading vehicle has progressed across an intersection in accordance with such signal or after stopping as required by the stop sign, all vehicles of such procession may proceed without stopping regardless of the sign or signal when each of such vehicles has its headlights lighted;

(b) Vehicles in a funeral procession shall drive on the right-hand side of the roadway and shall follow the vehicle ahead as close as is practical and safe;

(c) Operators of vehicles in a funeral procession shall yield the right-of-way to an authorized emergency vehicle giving audible signal by siren and shall yield the right-of-way when directed to do so by a traffic officer;

(d) On public highways and interstates, vehicles in a funeral procession shall proceed at a minimum speed of forty-five miles per hour (45 m.p.h.); and otherwise, on streets and roads at a speed not to exceed five miles per hour (5 m.p.h.) below the posted speed;

(e) Oncoming traffic is hereby instructed to proceed as normal when meeting a funeral procession;

(f) Vehicles following a funeral procession on a two-lane highway may not attempt to pass such procession; and

(g) No operator of a vehicle shall drive between vehicles in a properly identified funeral procession except when directed to do so by a traffic officer.
(Code 1986, § 24-17; Ord. No. 9950, § 2, 9-14-93)

Sec. 24-18. Driving other vehicles through funeral processions.

No driver of a vehicle shall drive between the vehicles comprising a funeral or other authorized procession while they are in motion and when such vehicles are conspicuously designated as required in

this chapter. This provision shall not apply at intersections where traffic is controlled by traffic-control signals or police officers.
(Code 1986, § 24-18)

Sec. 24-19. Identification of processions.

A funeral composed of a procession of vehicles shall be identified as such by the display upon the outside of each vehicle of a pennant or other identifying insignia or by such other method as may be determined and designated by the traffic division.
(Code 1986, § 24-19)

Sec. 24-20. Driving on sidewalks.

The driver of a vehicle shall not drive within any sidewalk area except at a permanent or temporary driveway.
(Code 1986, § 24-20)

Cross references--Sidewalk vendors, § 11-371 et seq.; curb and sidewalk construction and maintenance regulations, § 32-101 et seq.; sidewalk openings and gratings, § 32-126 et seq.

Sec. 24-21. Walking, driving on grass between sidewalk and curb.

No person shall walk or drive in any grass plot or parkway between the sidewalk and curb on any street in the city; provided, that pedestrians may cross such parkways at passageways in front of residences.
(Code 1986, § 24-21)

Sec. 24-22. Limitations on backing.

The driver of a vehicle shall not back the same unless such movement can be made with reasonable safety and without interfering with other traffic.
(Code 1986, § 24-22)

State law reference--Similar provisions, T.C.A. § 55-8-163.

Sec. 24-23. Motorcycle and Motor-Driven Cycles; required equipment; operating; riding.

(a) The driver of a motorcycle, motorized bicycle, as defined in chapter 8 of this title, or motor-driven cycle, and any passenger on any of these, shall be required to wear either a crash helmet meeting federal standards contained in 49 CFR 571.218, or, if such driver or passenger is twenty-one (21) years of age or older, a helmet meeting the following requirements:

- (1) Except as provided in subdivisions (a)(2)-(4), the helmet shall meet federal motor vehicle safety standards specified in 49 CFR 571.218;

- (2) Notwithstanding any provision in 49 CFR 571.218 relative to helmet penetration standards, ventilation airways may penetrate through the entire shell of the helmet; provided, that no ventilation airway shall exceed one and one-half inches (1 1/2 ") in diameter;
 - (3) Notwithstanding any provision in 49 CFR 571.218, the protective surface shall not be required to be a continuous contour; and
 - (4) Notwithstanding any provision in 49 CFR 571.218 to the contrary, a label on the helmet shall be affixed signifying that such helmet complies with the requirements of the American Society for Testing Materials (ASTM), the Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC), the Southern Impact Research Center (SIRC), or the Snell Foundation
- (b) This section does not apply to persons riding:
- (1) Within an enclosed cab;
 - (2) Motorcycles that are fully enclosed, have three (3) wheels in contact with the ground, weigh less than one thousand five hundred pounds (1,500 lbs.) and have the capacity to maintain posted highway speed limits;
 - (3) Golf carts; or
 - (4) In a parade, at a speed not to exceed thirty (30) miles per hour, if the person is eighteen (18) years or older.
 - (5) Autocycles.
- (c) No person shall ride as a passenger upon a motorcycle or motor-driven cycle unless a proper seat for a passenger is installed thereon.
- (d) No parent or guardian shall knowingly permit a minor to operate a motorcycle or motor-driven cycle in violation of this part.
- (e) Every motorcycle or motor-driven cycle operated upon any highway or public road of this state shall be equipped with a windshield, or, in the alternative, the operator and any passenger on any such motorcycle or motor-driven cycle shall be required to wear safety goggles, face shields, or glasses containing impact resistant lenses.
- (f) All motorcycles and motor-driven cycles operated upon any highway or public road of this state shall be equipped with a rearview mirror and securely attached footrests for the operators and passengers on all motorcycles and motor-driven cycles.

(g) A violation of this shall be punishable by a fine not to exceed Fifty Dollars (\$50.00).
(Code 1986, § 24-23; Ord. No. 9654, § 107, 1-6-92; Ord. No. 12055, §3, 12-18-07)
State law reference T.C.A. §§ 55-9-301 through § 55-9-308.

Sec. 24-24. Clinging to vehicles.

No person riding upon any bicycle, roller skates, sled or toy vehicle shall attach the same or himself to any vehicle upon a roadway.
(Code 1986, § 24-24)

State law reference--Similar provisions, T.C.A. § 55-8-174.

Sec. 24-25. Obstruction of driver's view.

(a) No person shall drive a vehicle when it is so loaded, or when there are in the front seat such a number of persons, exceeding four (4), as to obstruct the view of the driver to the front or sidewalk of the vehicle or as to interfere with the driver's control over the driving mechanism of the vehicle.

(b) No passenger in a vehicle shall ride in such position as to interfere with the driver's view ahead or to the sides or to interfere with his control over the driving mechanism of the vehicle.
(Code 1986, § 24-25)

State law reference--Similar provisions, T.C.A. § 55-8-165.

Sec. 24-26. Emerging from vehicle.

No person shall open the door of or enter or emerge from any vehicle into the path of any approaching vehicle.
(Code 1986, § 24-26)

Sec. 24-27. Clearance and width, signs at railroad underpasses.

(a) Every railroad company owning or using tracks across an overpass or underpass through or under which there is a street or highway at its expense and with the approval of the traffic engineer, shall cause to be placed in full view beside the approaching street or highway or on the exterior of each entrance legible signs or other adequate notice, giving the clearance and width thereunder for motor vehicles and such other information as will better enable safe travel thereunder by motor vehicles and pedestrians.

(b) Any railroad company violating this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and each day of violation shall be deemed a separate offense and punishable as such. In addition thereto, any violation shall render a railroad company liable to reimburse the city for any and all expense it may have incurred by reason thereof.
(Code 1986, § 24-27)

Sec. 24-28. Reports to police of vehicles left in garages, parking lots, etc., thirty days or more.

(a) Whenever a motor vehicle has been stored, parked or left in a garage, trailer park or any type of storage or parking lot for a period of more than thirty (30) consecutive days, the owner of such garage, trailer park or lot shall report in writing the make, motor number, vehicle identification number and serial number of such motor vehicle to the chief of police; provided, that nothing in this section shall apply where the owner of the motor vehicle so parked or stored is personally known to the owner or operator of the garage, trailer park, storage or parking lot and where such motor vehicle owner has made arrangements for the parking or storing of such motor vehicle for a longer period of time than thirty (30) days.

(b) Any person who fails to submit the report required by this section within ten (10) days after the termination of the thirty (30) day period shall be guilty of a misdemeanor for each offense, and each day's failure to make such report shall be deemed a separate offense and punishable as such. (Code 1986, § 24-28)

Sec. 24-29. Repealed. (Ord. No. 11379, 02-11-03)

Editor's note--The repealed section dealt with horse drawn vehicles on Market Street. Please see Chapter 35, Article VI, Sections 35-186 through 35-225, relative to regulation of horse drawn carriages adopted by Ord. No. 11378, 02-11-03.

Sec. 24-30. Driving on laned roadways.

(a) The following definitions shall apply to this section:

Access controlled highway. A highway or street especially designed for through traffic, with grade-separated interchanges rather than at-grade intersections, and to which owners or occupants of abutting land or other persons have no legal right or easement of access from abutting land.

Eligible highways. Highways on the Interstate Highway System and access controlled, multilane divided highways on the state highway system that have three (3) or more lanes in each direction of travel.

Semi trailer. Every vehicle with or without motive power, other than a pole trailer, designed for carrying persons or property and for being drawn by a motor vehicle and so constructed that some part of its weight and that of its load rests upon or is carried by another vehicle.

Truck tractor. Every motor vehicle designed and used primarily for drawing other vehicles and not so constructed as to carry a load other than a part of the weight of the vehicle and load so drawn.

(b) Whenever any roadway has been divided into two (2) or more clearly marked lanes for traffic the following rules in addition to all others consistent therewith shall apply:

- (1) A vehicle shall be driven as nearly as practicable entirely within a single lane and shall not be moved from such lane until the driver has first ascertained that such movement can be made with safety.
- (2) Upon a roadway which is divided into three (3) lanes, a vehicle shall not be driven in the center lane, except when overtaking and passing another vehicle, where the roadway is clearly visible and such center lane is clear of traffic within a safe distance, or in preparation for a left turn, or where such center line is at the time allocated exclusively to traffic moving in the direction the vehicle is proceeding and is signposted to give notice of such allocation.
- (3) The city Administrator of the Transportation Department may determine the need for signs directing slow moving traffic to use a designated lane or designating those lanes to be used by traffic moving in a particular direction regardless of the center of the roadway. Drivers of vehicles shall obey the directions of every such sign.
- (4) Where passing is unsafe because of traffic in the opposite direction or other conditions, a slow-moving vehicle, including a passenger vehicle, behind which five (5) or more vehicles are formed in line, shall turn or pull off the roadway wherever sufficient area exists to do so safely, in order to permit vehicles following it to proceed. As used in this subdivision (4), a slow-moving vehicle is one which is proceeding at a rate of speed which is ten (10) miles per hour or more below the lawful maximum speed for that particular roadway at that time. This subsection shall not apply to funeral processions or school buses.
- (5) Except as otherwise provided in these rules, truck tractors and semi trailers shall be restricted to the right two (2) lanes of travel in designated areas of eligible highways where appropriate signage has been posted. This subsection shall not apply to buses.
- (6) Truck lane restrictions shall not apply when truck tractors and semi trailers are passing other motor vehicles. The passing maneuver shall be safely completed in as short a time period as feasible. The passing maneuver shall consist of passing one motor vehicle at a time. This subsection shall not apply to buses.

(c) The restrictions set forth in this section shall not apply during lane closures authorized by law enforcement officers, firefighters, the Tennessee Department of Transportation or other authorized officials.

(Code 1986, § 24-30; Ord. No. 12055, §4, 12-18-07; Ord. No. 12736, § 3, 7-2-13)

State law reference--Similar provisions, T.C.A. § 55-8-123.

Sec. 24-31. Vehicles to be driven on right side of roadway; exceptions.

(a) Upon all roadways of sufficient width a vehicle shall be driven upon the right half of the roadway, except as follows:

- (1) When overtaking and passing another vehicle proceeding in the same direction under the rules governing such movement.
- (2) When the right half of a roadway is closed to traffic under construction or repair.
- (3) Upon a roadway divided into three (3) marked lanes for traffic under the rules applicable thereon.
- (4) Upon a roadway designated and signposted for one-way traffic.

(b) Upon all roadways any vehicle proceeding at less than the normal speed of traffic at the time and place and under the conditions then existing shall be driven in the right-hand lane then available for traffic or as close as practicable to the right-hand curb or edge of the roadway, except when overtaking and passing another vehicle proceeding in the same direction or when preparing for a left turn at an intersection or into a private road or driveway.

(Code 1986, § 24-31)

State law reference--Similar provisions, T.C.A. § 55-8-115.

Sec. 24-32. Meeting vehicles proceeding in opposite directions.

Drivers of vehicles proceeding in opposite directions shall pass each other to the right. Upon roadways having width for not more than one line of traffic in each direction, each driver shall give to the other at least one-half (1/2) of the main traveled portion of the roadway as nearly as possible.

(Code 1986, § 24-32)

State law reference--Similar provisions, T.C.A. § 55-8-116.

Sec. 24-33. Overtaking vehicles proceeding in same direction.

The following rules shall govern the overtaking and passing of vehicles proceeding in the same direction, subject to those limitations, exceptions and special rules hereinafter stated:

- (1) The driver of a vehicle overtaking another vehicle proceeding in the same direction shall pass to the left thereof at a safe distance and shall not again drive to the right side of the roadway until safely clear of the overtaken vehicle.
- (2) Except when overtaking and passing on the right is permitted, the driver of an overtaken vehicle shall give to the right in favor of the overtaking vehicle on audible signal and shall not increase the speed of his vehicle until completely passed by the overtaking vehicle.

(Code 1986, § 24-33)

State law reference--Similar provisions, T.C.A. § 55-8-117.

Sec. 24-34. When passing on right permitted.

(a) The driver of a vehicle may overtake and pass upon the right of another vehicle only under the following conditions:

- (1) When the vehicle overtaken is making or about to make a left turn.
- (2) Upon a street or highway with unobstructed pavement not occupied by parked vehicles of sufficient width for two (2) or more lines of moving vehicles in each direction.
- (3) Upon a one-way street or upon any roadway on which traffic is restricted to one direction of movement, where the roadway is free from obstructions and of sufficient width for two (2) or more lines of moving vehicles.

(b) The driver of a vehicle may overtake and pass another vehicle upon the right only under conditions permitting such movement in safety. In no event shall such movement be made by driving off the pavement or main traveled portion of the roadway.

(Code 1986, § 24-34)

State law reference--Similar provisions, T.C.A. § 55-8-118.

Sec. 24-35. Limitations on passing on the left.

No vehicle shall be driven to the left side of the center of the roadway in overtaking and passing another vehicle proceeding in the same direction unless such left side is clearly visible and is free from oncoming traffic for a sufficient distance ahead to permit such overtaking and passing to be completely made without interfering with the safe operation of any vehicle approaching from the opposite direction or any vehicle overtaken. In every event the overtaking vehicle must return to the right-hand side of the roadway before coming within one hundred (100) feet of any vehicle approaching from the opposite direction.

(Code 1986, § 24-35)

State law reference--Similar provisions, T.C.A. § 55-8-119.

Sec. 24-36. Limitations on driving to left of center of roadway.

(a) No vehicle shall at any time be driven to the left side of the roadway under the following conditions:

- (1) When approaching the crest of a grade or upon a curve in the highway where the driver's view is obstructed within three hundred (300) feet or such distance as to create a hazard in the event another vehicle might approach from the opposite directions.
- (2) When approaching within one hundred (100) feet of or traversing any intersection or railroad grade crossing.

(3) When the view is obstructed upon approaching within one hundred (100) feet of any bridge, viaduct or tunnel.

(b) The foregoing limitations shall not apply upon a one-way roadway.

(Code 1986, § 24-36)

State law reference--Similar provisions, T.C.A. § 55-8-120.

Sec. 24-37. Establishment of no-passing zones.

The city Administrator of the Transportation Department is hereby authorized to determine those portions of any street where overtaking and passing or driving to the left of the roadway would be especially hazardous and may by appropriate signs or markings on the roadway indicate the beginning and end of such zones and when such signs or markings are in place and clearly visible to an ordinarily observant person every driver of a vehicle shall obey the directions thereof.

(Code 1986, § 24-37) (Ord. No. 12736, § 3, 7-2-13)

State law reference--Similar provisions, T.C.A. § 55-8-121.

Sec. 24-38. Following too closely.

The driver of a motor vehicle shall not follow another vehicle more closely than is reasonable and prudent, having due regard for the speed of such vehicles and the traffic upon and the condition of the highway.

(Code 1986, § 24-38)

State law reference--Similar provisions, T.C.A. § 55-8-124(a).

Sec. 24-39. Driving on divided highways.

Whenever any highway has been divided into two (2) roadways by leaving an intervening space or by a physical barrier or clearly indicated dividing section so constructed as to impede vehicular traffic, every vehicle shall be driven only upon the right-hand roadway. No vehicle shall be driven over, across or within any such dividing space, barrier or section, except through an opening in such physical barrier or dividing section or space or at a crossover or intersection established by public authority.

(Code 1986, § 24-39)

State law reference--Similar provisions, T.C.A. § 55-8-125.

Sec. 24-40. Use of controlled-access highways by nonmotorized traffic, motor-driven cycles.

(a) The use of any controlled-access highway or roadway located within the city by pedestrians, bicycles or other nonmotorized traffic or by any persons operating a motor-driven cycle (which shall be defined as every motor scooter with a motor which produces not to exceed five (5) horsepower and every bicycle with motor attached) is prohibited except as may be necessary in order to leave controlled-access highway due to an emergency arising after entry thereon in a lawful manner or except as may be necessary in order to police, maintain or clean a controlled-access highway and its appurtenances.

(b) This section shall not be enforced against an alleged violator if at the time and place of the alleged violation, an official sign is not in proper position on the controlled-access highway or roadway and sufficiently legible to be seen by an ordinarily observant person.
(Code 1986, § 24-40)

State law reference--Authority to restrict use of controlled-access highways, T.C.A. § 55-8-127.

Sec. 24-41. Entering through highway or stop intersection.

(a) The driver of a vehicle shall stop as required by section 24-363 of this Code at the entrance to a through highway and shall yield the right-of-way to other vehicles which have entered the intersection from such through highway or which are approaching so closely on such through highway as to constitute an immediate hazard, but the driver having so yielded may proceed and the drivers of all other vehicles approaching the intersection on such highway shall yield the right-of-way to the vehicle so proceeding into or across the through highway.

(b) The driver of a vehicle shall likewise stop in obedience to a stop sign, as required herein, at an intersection where a stop sign is erected at one or more entrances thereto, although not a part of a through highway, and shall proceed cautiously, yielding to vehicles not so obliged to stop which are within the intersection or approaching so closely as to constitute an immediate hazard, but may then proceed.

(Code 1986, § 24-41)

State law reference--Similar provisions, T.C.A. § 55-8-130.

Sec. 24-42. Reserved.

Sec. 24-43. Driver's license required for operation of a motor vehicle.

(a) No person may operate a motor vehicle of any kind on any street, road, highway, or public thoroughfare within the city unless such person has a valid driver's license.

(b) No person while within the passenger compartment of any motor vehicle shall steer or exercise any degree of physical control of a vehicle towed by a motor vehicle upon a street, highway or public thoroughfare within the city unless such person has a valid state driver's license.

(Ord. No. 9898, § 1, 7-13-93)

Sec. 24-44. Automobile registration required.

No vehicle may be operated upon the streets, highways, or public thoroughfares of the city unless such vehicle has been properly registered as required by state law.

(Ord. No. 9899, § 1, 7-13-93)

Sec. 24-45. Display of registration plates.

(a) All motor vehicles operated within the city shall display registration plates issued by a state government.

(b) The registration plate issued for passenger motor vehicles shall be attached on the rear of the vehicle. The registration plate issued for those trucks with a manufacturer's ton rating not exceeding three-quarter (3/4) ton and having a panel or pickup body style, and also those issued for all motor homes, regardless of ton rating or body style thereof, shall be attached to the rear of the vehicle. The registration plate issued for all other trucks and truck tractors shall be attached to the front of the vehicle. All dealers' plates, as provided in § 55-4-221, and those registration plates issued for motorcycles, trailers or semitrailers shall be attached to the rear of the vehicle.

(c) Every registration plate shall at all times be securely fastened in a horizontal position to the vehicle for which it is issued so to prevent the plate from swinging and at a height of not less than twelve inches (12") from the ground, measuring from the bottom of such plate, in a place and position to be clearly visible and shall be maintained free from foreign materials and in a condition to be clearly legible. No tinted materials may be placed over a license plate even if the information upon such license plate is not concealed.

(d) A person charged with a violation of this section may, in lieu of appearance in court, submit a fine of ten dollars (\$10.00) for a first violation, and twenty dollars (\$20.00) on second and subsequent violations to the clerk of the court which has jurisdiction of such offense within the county in which the offense charged is alleged to have been committed.
(Ord. No. 9900, § 1, 7-13-93; Ord. No. 12055, §5, 12-18-07)

Sec. 24-46. Safety belts, use; exceptions.

(a) "Passenger car" or "passenger motor vehicle" means a motor vehicle with a manufacturer's gross vehicle weight of 8,500 pounds or less that is not used as a public or commercial motor vehicle for conveyance of passengers for hire.

(b)(1) No person shall operate a passenger motor vehicle on any highway or street in this City, as defined in this Chapter, within the corporate limits of this City unless such person and all passengers four (4) years of age or older are restrained by a safety belt at all times the vehicle is in forward motion.

(2) No person four (4) years of age or older shall be a passenger in a passenger motor **vehicle** on any highway or street in this state, unless such person is restrained by a safety belt at all times the vehicle is in forward motion.

(c)(1) The provisions of this section shall apply only to the operator and all passengers occupying the front seat of a passenger motor vehicle.

- (2) If the vehicle is equipped with a rear seat which is capable of folding, the provisions of this section shall only apply to front seat passengers and the operator if the back seat is in the fold down position.

(d) As used in this section, unless specified otherwise, "passenger car" or "passenger motor vehicle" means any motor vehicle with a manufacturer's gross vehicle weight rating of eight thousand five hundred pounds (8,500 lbs.) or less, that is not used as a public or livery conveyance for passengers. "Passenger car" or "passenger motor vehicle" does not apply to motor vehicles which are not required by federal law to be equipped with safety belts.

(e) In no event shall a violation of this section be assigned a point value for suspension or revocation of a license by the department of safety, nor shall such violation be construed as any other offense under the provisions of this title.

- (f) This section does not apply to:

- (1) A passenger or operator with a physically disabling condition whose physical disability would prevent appropriate restraint in such safety seat or safety belt; provided, that such condition is duly certified in writing by a physician who shall state the nature of the handicap, as well as the reason such restraint is inappropriate;
- (2) A passenger motor vehicle operated by a rural letter carrier of the United States postal service while performing the duties of a rural letter carrier;
- (3) Salespersons or mechanics employed by an automobile dealer who, in the course of their employment, test-drive a motor vehicle, if such dealership customarily test-drives fifty (50) or more motor vehicles a day, and if such test-drives occur within one (1) mile of the location of the dealership;
- (4) Utility workers, water, gas and electric meter readers in the course of their employment;
- (5) A newspaper delivery motor carrier service while performing the duties of a newspaper delivery motor carrier service; provided, that this exemption shall only apply from the time of the actual first delivery to the customer until the last actual delivery to the customer;
- (6) A vehicle in use in a parade if operated at less than fifteen miles per hour (15 mph);
- (7) A vehicle in use in a hayride if operated at less than fifteen miles per hour (15 mph); or
- (8) A vehicle crossing a highway from one field to another if operated at less than fifteen miles per hour (15 mph).

- (g)(1) Notwithstanding any provision of this section to the contrary, no person between sixteen (16) years of age and up to and through the age of seventeen (17) years of age, shall operate a passenger motor vehicle, or be a passenger therein, unless such person is restrained by a safety belt at all times the vehicle is in forward motion.
- (2) Notwithstanding subdivision (b)(1), the provisions of this subsection (i) shall apply to all occupants between sixteen (16) years of age and eighteen (18) years of age occupying any seat in a passenger motor vehicle.
- (3) Notwithstanding subdivision (f)(1), a law enforcement officer observing a violation of this subsection (i) shall issue a citation to the violator, but shall not arrest or take into custody any person solely for a violation of this subsection (i).
- (h) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (b), no person with a learner permit or an intermediate driver license shall operate a passenger motor vehicle in this state unless such person and all passengers between the ages of four (4) and seventeen (17) years of age are restrained by a safety belt at all times the vehicle is in forward motion.
- (i) The department of safety shall file a report by March 1 of each year to the 104th, 105th, and 106th general assembly on data collected for the prior five (5) years by the department relating to violations of this section. Such data shall include the number of persons cited for violations of this section, their race, ethnicity, sex, age, and any other information the department deems relevant.
- (1) Any person transporting any child, under one (1) year of age, or any child, weighing twenty pounds (20 lbs.) or less, in a motor vehicle upon a road, street or highway of Tennessee is responsible for the protection of the child and properly using a child passenger restraint system in a rear facing position, meeting federal motor vehicle safety standards in the rear seat if available or according to the child safety restraint system or vehicle manufacturer's instructions.
- (2) Notwithstanding the provisions of § 55-9-603, any person transporting any child, one (1) through three (3) years of age weighing greater than twenty pounds (20 lbs.), in a motor vehicle upon a road, street or highway of Tennessee is responsible for the protection of the child and properly using a child passenger restraint system in a forward facing position, meeting federal motor vehicle safety standards in the rear seat if available or according to the child safety restraint system or vehicle manufacturer's instructions.
- (3) Notwithstanding the provisions of § 55-9-603, any person transporting any child, four (4) through eight (8) years of age and measuring less than four feet, nine inches (4' 9") in height, in a passenger motor vehicle upon a road, street or highway of Tennessee is responsible for the protection of the child and properly using a belt positioning booster seat system, meeting federal motor vehicle safety standards in the rear seat if available or according to the child safety restraint system or vehicle manufacturer's instructions.

(4) (A) If a child is not capable of being safely transported in a conventional child passenger restraint system as provided for in this subsection (a), a specially modified, professionally manufactured restraint system meeting the intent of this subsection (a) shall be in use; provided, however, that the provisions of this subdivision (a)(4) shall not be satisfied by use of the vehicle's standard lap or shoulder safety belts independent of any other child passenger restraint system. A motor vehicle operator who is transporting a child in a specially modified, professionally manufactured child passenger restraint system shall possess a copy of the physician's signed prescription that authorizes the professional manufacture of the specially modified child passenger restraint system.

(B) A person shall not be charged with a violation of this subsection (a) if such person presents a copy of the physician's prescription in compliance with the provisions of this subdivision (a)(4) to the arresting officer at the time of the alleged violation.

(C) A person charged with a violation of this subsection (a) may, on or before the court date, submit a copy of the physician's prescription and evidence of possession of a specially modified, professionally manufactured child passenger restraint system to the court. If the court is satisfied that compliance was in effect at the time of the violation, the charge for violating the provisions of this subsection (a) may be dismissed.

(j) All passenger vehicle rental agencies doing business in the state of Tennessee shall make available at a reasonable rate to those renting such vehicles an approved restraint as described in subsection (a).

(k) Persons found guilty of a first offense of violating this section may be required to attend a court approved offenders' class designed to educate offenders on the hazards of not properly transporting children in motor vehicles. A fee may be charged for such classes sufficient to defray all costs of providing such classes.

(Ord. No. 9901, § 1, 7-13-93; Ord. No. 12055, §6, 12-18-07)

State law reference – Similar provisions T.C.A. §§ 55-9-602 and 603.

Sec. 24-47. Compliance with financial responsibility law required.

(a) Every motor vehicle within the corporate limits must be in compliance with the Tennessee Financial Responsibility Law of 1977, as amended.

(b) At the time the driver of a motor vehicle is charged with any moving violation under this title, chapters 8 and 10, parts 1-5, chapter 50, any provision of this municipal code regulating traffic, or at the time of an accident for which notice is required under T.C.A. § 55-10-106, the officer shall request evidence of financial responsibility as required by this section. In case of an accident for which notice is required under T.C.A. § 55-10-106, the officer shall request such evidence from all drivers involved in the accident, without regard to apparent or actual fault.

(c) For the purposes of this section, "financial responsibility" means:

- (1) Documentation, such as the declaration page of an insurance policy, an insurance binder, or an insurance card from an insurance company authorized to do business in Tennessee, stating that a policy of insurance meeting the requirements of the Tennessee Financial Responsibility Law of 1977, as amended, compiled in title 55, chapter 12 of Tennessee Code Annotated, has been issued;
 - (2) A certificate, valid for one (1) year, issued by the Tennessee Commissioner of Safety, stating that a cash deposit or bond in the amount required by the Tennessee Financial Responsibility Law of 1977, compiled in title 55, chapter 12 of Tennessee Code Annotated, has been paid or filed with the Commissioner, or has qualified as a self-insurer under T.C.A. § 55-12-111; or
 - (3) The motor vehicle being operated at the time of the violation was owned by a carrier subject to the jurisdiction of the Department of Safety or the Interstate Commerce Commission or was owned by the United States, this state or any political subdivision thereof, and that such motor vehicle was being operated with the owner's consent.
- (d) It is an offense to fail to provide evidence of financial responsibility pursuant to this section. Any violation is punishable only by a fine of not more than fifty dollars (\$50.00).
- (e) On or before the court date, the person so charged may submit evidence of compliance with this section at the time of the violation. If the court is satisfied that compliance was in effect at the time of the violation, the charge of failure to provide evidence of financial responsibility may be dismissed.
(Ord. No. 11880, § 1, 8-29-06)

Sec. 24-48. Destructive or injurious materials.

- (a) No person shall throw or deposit upon any highway any glass bottle, glass, nails, tacks, wire, cans or any other substance likely to injure any person, animal or vehicle upon such highway.
- (b) Any person who drops, or permits to be dropped or thrown, upon any highway any destructive or injurious material shall immediately remove the same or cause it to be removed.
- (c) Any person removing a wrecked or damaged vehicle from a highway shall remove any glass or other injurious substance dropped upon the highway from such vehicle.
(Ord. No. 12055, §7, 12-18-07)

State law reference – Similar provisions - T.C.A. § 55-8-170

Sec. 24-49. Use of hand-held mobile telephone or personal digital assistant prohibited while driving.

- (a) “Mobile telephone” means a cellular, analog, wireless or digital device that provides for voice communication and for data communication other than by voice; and

- (b) “Personal digital assistant” means a wireless electronic communication device that provides for data communication other than by voice.
 - (c) “Texting” means to select, enter, transmit or read a written message via a hand-held mobile telephone or a hand-held personal digital assistant device.
- (1) No person while driving a motor vehicle on any public road or highway shall use a hand-held mobile telephone or a hand-held personal digital assistant to transmit or read a written or text message; provided, that a driver does not transmit, read a written message for the purpose of this subsection if the driver reads, selects, enters or dials a telephone number or name in a hand-held mobile telephone or a personal digital assistant for the purpose of making or receiving a telephone call. No driver shall “text” while operating a motor vehicle on any public road or highway. However, for the purpose of this subsection, a person may use a mobile telephone or personal digital assistant to receive or make a telephone call while operating a motor vehicle.
 - (2) This section shall only apply to a person driving a motor vehicle that is in motion at the time a written message from a mobile telephone or hand-held personal digital assistant is transmitted or read by the person.
 - (3) A violation of this section is subject to imposition of a fine not to exceed fifty dollars (\$50.00) and court costs not to exceed ten dollars (\$10.00), including, but not limited to, any statutory fees of officers. No state or local litigation taxes shall be applicable to a case prosecuted under this section.
 - (4) This section shall not apply to the following persons:
 - (a) Officers of the state or of any county, city or town charged with the enforcement of the laws of the state, when in the actual discharge of their official duties;
 - (b) Campus police officers and public safety officers, as defined by T.C.A. § 49-7-118, when in the actual discharge of their official duties;
 - (c) Emergency medical technicians, emergency medical technician-paramedics and firefighters, both volunteer and career, when in the actual discharge of their official

duties; and

(d) Emergency management agency officers of the state or of any county, city or town, when in the actual discharge of their official duties.

(5) A traffic citation that is based solely upon a violation of this section shall be considered a nonmoving traffic violation and no points shall be added to a driver record for the violation.

(Ord. No. 12546, 10/4/11)

Secs. 24-50 -- 24-60. Reserved.

ARTICLE II. TRAFFIC ADMINISTRATION

DIVISION 1. GENERALLY

Sec. 24-61. Records of violations required.

(a) The police department or the traffic division thereof shall keep a record of all violations of this chapter or other traffic ordinances of this city or of the state vehicle laws of which any person has been charged, together with a record of the final disposition of all such alleged offenses. Such record shall be maintained so as to show all types of violations and the total of each. Such record shall accumulate during at least a five (5) year period and from that time on the record shall be maintained complete for at least the most recent five (5) year period.

(b) All forms for records of violations and notices of violations shall be serially numbered. For each month and year, a written record shall be kept available to the public showing the disposal of all such forms.

(c) All such records and reports shall be public records.
(Code 1986, § 24-61)

Sec. 24-62. Files on drivers.

(a) The police department or the traffic division thereof shall maintain a suitable record of all traffic accidents, warnings, arrests, convictions and complaints reported for each driver, which shall be filed alphabetically under the name of the driver concerned.

(b) The division shall study the cases of all drivers charged with frequent or serious violations of the traffic laws or involved in frequent traffic accidents or any serious accident, shall attempt to discover the reasons therefor and shall take whatever steps are lawful and reasonable to prevent the same or to have the licenses of such persons suspended or revoked.

(c) Such records shall accumulate during at least a five (5) year period and from that time on such records shall be maintained complete for at least the most recent five (5) year period.

(Code 1986, § 24-62)

Sec. 24-63. Emergency and experimental regulations; testing of devices.

(a) The chief of police, by and with the approval of the city Administrator of the Transportation Department, is hereby empowered to make regulations necessary to make effective the provisions of this chapter and other traffic ordinances of this city and to make and enforce temporary or experimental regulations to cover emergencies or special conditions. No such temporary or experimental regulation shall remain in effect for more than ninety (90) days.

(b) The city Administrator of the Transportation Department may test traffic-control devices under actual conditions of traffic.

(Code 1986, § 24-63)

Secs. 24-64 -- 24-75. Reserved.

DIVISION 2. CITATIONS FOR VIOLATIONS²

Sec. 24-76. Forms and records.

(a) The city finance officer shall provide books to include citation forms for notifying alleged violators to appear and answer charges of violating traffic laws and ordinances in the city court. Such books shall include serially numbered sets of citations in quadruplicate.

(b) The city finance officer shall issue such books to the chief of police or his duly authorized agent and shall maintain a record of every book so issued and shall require a written receipt for every such book.

(c) The chief of police shall be responsible for the issuance of such books to individual members of the police department. The chief of police shall require a written receipt for every book so issued and shall maintain a record of every such book and each set of citations contained therein.

(Code 1986, § 24-76; Ord. No. 9654, § 8, 1-6-92)

Sec. 24-77. Issuance of citations.

A police officer who halts a person for the violation of any traffic law other than for the purpose of giving him a warning or warning notice and does not take such person into custody under arrest shall take the name, address and operator's license number of such person, the registered number of the motor vehicle involved and such other pertinent information as may be necessary, and shall issue to him, in writing, on a form provided by the city finance officer, a traffic citation, containing a notice to answer to the charge against him in the city court at a time to be specified in the citation.

(Code 1986, § 24-77)

² **Cross reference**--General penalty for code violations, § 1-8.

Sec. 24-78. Disposition of citations; records of same.

(a) Every police officer, upon issuing a traffic citation to an alleged violator of any provision of the motor vehicle laws of this state or of any provisions of this chapter or other traffic ordinance of the city shall deposit the original and duplicate copy of the citation with his immediate superior officer who shall cause the original to be delivered to the city court. One duplicate copy of the citation shall be retained in the traffic citation book and shall be delivered by such superior officer to the city finance officer, together with such book, when all traffic citations herein have been used.

(b) Upon the filing of such original citation in the city court, the citation may be disposed of only by trial in city court or by other official action by a judge of the court, including forfeiture of bail or by payment of a fine.

(c) The chief of police shall require the return to him of each traffic citation and all copies thereof, except that copy required to be retained in the book, which has been soiled or upon which any entry has been made and has not been issued to an alleged violator.

(d) The chief of police shall also maintain or cause to be maintained in connection with every traffic citation issued by a member of the police department a record of the disposition of the charge by the city court.

(e) The chief of police shall also maintain or cause to be maintained a record of all warrants issued by the city court on traffic violation charges and which are delivered to the police department for service, and of the final disposition of all such warrants.

(f) It shall be unlawful and official misconduct for any member of the police department or other officer or public employee to dispose of, alter or deface a traffic citation or any copy thereof or the record of the issuance or disposition of any traffic citation, complaint or warrant in a manner other than as required by this article.

(g) The city finance officer shall require each police officer to whom traffic citations are issued to account for each such citation. If any police officer shall fail to account for any citation, the city finance officer shall deduct from such police officer's next salary check the sum of ten dollars (\$10.00) for each such citation not accounted for.
(Code 1986, § 24-78; Ord. No. 9654, § 8, 1-6-92)

Sec. 24-79. Illegal cancellation of citations.

It shall be unlawful for any person to cancel or solicit the cancellation of any traffic citation in any manner other than as provided by this article.
(Code 1986, § 24-79)

Sec. 24-80. Audit of records and reports.

(a) Every record of traffic citations, complaints thereon and warrants issued therefor shall be audited by the city finance officer and internal auditors at the same time and to the same extent as other officers and accounts are audited.

(b) For the purpose of this article, the city finance officer or his authorized representative shall have access, at all times, to all necessary records, files and papers of the city court and the police department.

(Code 1986, § 24-80; Ord. No. 9654, § 8, 1-6-92)

Sec. 24-81. Failure to answer citation.

It shall be unlawful for any person to fail to answer a traffic citation issued to him.
(Code 1986, § 24-81)

Sec. 24-82. Placing citations on illegally-parked vehicles.

Whenever any motor vehicle without a driver is found parked or stopped in violation of any of the restrictions imposed by this Code or other ordinance of this city or by state law or unlawfully parked in a parking meter zone, the officer finding such vehicle shall take its registration number and may take any other information displayed on the vehicle which may identify its user, and shall conspicuously affix to such vehicle a traffic citation, on a form provided by the city finance officer, for the driver to answer to the charge against him within seven (7) days during the hours and at a place specified in the citation or otherwise comply with the directions of such citation.

(Code 1986, § 24-82; Ord. No. 9654, § 8, 1-6-92; Ord. No. 11460, §1, 09-16-03)

Sec. 24-83. Warrants to be issued for persons failing to appear.

In the event any person fails to comply with a traffic citation given to such person or attached to a vehicle or fails to make appearance pursuant to a citation directing an appearance in the city court, the clerk of the city court shall issue a warrant for his arrest.

(Code 1986, § 24-83)

Sec. 24-84. Witness citations.

Any police officer investigating the violation of any provision of the motor vehicle laws of the state or of the city is hereby authorized to serve upon any witness at the scene of the accident a citation requiring such witness to appear and testify in any proceeding in the city court. Such citation to such witness shall have the force and effect of a subpoena and shall compel the attendance of such witness at the original hearing or any continuance thereof. Any failure so to attend without reasonable cause shall be deemed a violation of this section and shall be punishable under the contempt powers of the city judge or by a fine of not less than five dollars (\$5.00) nor more than fifty dollars (\$50.00).

(Code 1986, § 24-84)

Sec. 24-85. Deposit of chauffeur's or operator's license in lieu of bail; receipt; failure to appear; alternate procedure.

(a) Whenever any person lawfully possessed of a chauffeur's or operator's license issued to him by the state department of safety, or under the driver licensing laws of any other state or territory of the District of Columbia, is issued a citation or arrested and charged with the violation of any municipal ordinance or state statute regulating traffic, except those statutes the violation of which require the

mandatory revocation of an operator's or chauffeur's license for any period of time, the clerk or judge of the city court or any duly commissioned police officer shall allow such person the option of depositing his chauffeur's or operator's license with the officer or court demanding bail in lieu of any other security required for his appearance in city court to answer to such charges before the court.

(b) Whenever any person deposits his chauffeur's or operator's license as provided herein, either the officer or the court demanding bail as hereinabove described shall issue such person a receipt for such license upon a form approved or provided by the department of safety, and thereafter such person shall be permitted to operate a motor vehicle upon the public highways of this state during the pendency of the case in which the license was deposited, as is provided in sections 55-7-401 through 55-7-404, Tennessee Code Annotated.

(c) The clerk or judge of the court accepting the license shall thereafter forward to the department of safety the license of a driver deposited in lieu of bail if the driver fails to appear in answer to the charge filed against him as is provided for in sections 55-7-401 through 55-7-404, Tennessee Code Annotated.

(d) The provisions of this section are in addition to the provisions of section 24-76 through section 24-83, inclusive, and any other sections of the Code in conflict herewith.
(Code 1986, § 24-85)

Sec. 24-86. Collection of fines for nonmoving traffic violations; service by mail.

The clerk of city court may effect service of process for the collection of fines for nonmoving traffic violations through the use of registered or certified mail, addressee only, return receipt requested, upon any person, corporation or other entity, in lieu of personal service of process.
(Ord. No. 9989, § 1, 12-21-93)

Secs. 24-87 -- 24-95. Reserved.

DIVISION 3. TRAFFIC ENGINEER³

Sec. 24-96. Office established.

The office of city traffic engineer is hereby established.
(Code 1986, § 24-96)

³ **Cross references--**City engineer generally, § 2-81 et seq.; traffic engineer to place traffic control signs, signals, and devices, §§ 24-30(a)(3), 24-166, 24-191, 24-193, 24-223, 24-224, 24-245, 24-262; traffic engineer to mark traffic lanes, § 24-270; traffic engineer to determine loading zones, § 24-294; traffic engineer to establish handicapped parking spaces, § 24-301(a), parking spaces generally, § 24-318; control of parking meters, § 24-320; authority of traffic engineer to determine placement of stop signs, § 24-361; traffic engineer authorized to erect stop signs at other than through streets, § 24-363.

Sec. 24-97. Qualifications; appointment.

The city traffic engineer shall be a qualified engineer. He shall be appointed by the mayor, subject to the approval of the city council, and he shall exercise the powers and duties as provided in this chapter and in other traffic ordinances of this city.

(Code 1986, § 24-97; Ord. No. 9654, §§ 2 & 104, 1-6-92)

Sec. 24-98. Duties generally.

It shall be the general duty of the city traffic engineer to determine the installation and proper timing and maintenance of traffic-control devices, to conduct engineering analysis of traffic accidents and to devise remedial measures, to conduct engineering investigation of traffic conditions, to plan the operation of traffic on the streets and highways of this city, to cooperate with other city officials in the development of ways and means to improve traffic conditions, and to carry out the additional powers and duties imposed by this chapter and other ordinances of this city. It shall be the further duty of the city traffic engineer to determine the location of signs prohibiting vehicles transporting hazardous materials from driving upon certain sections of air-tight structure roadways.

(Code 1986, § 24-98)

Sec. 24-99. Assistant engineer, employees of engineering division to be under control of engineer.

The assistant city traffic engineer and all employees of the traffic engineering division shall be under the control of and directly responsible to the traffic engineer.

(Code 1986, § 24-99)

Sec. 24-100. Issuance of special events permits.

No individual in the City of Chattanooga shall conduct any march, parade, athletic event, block party, festival or motorcade within the City of Chattanooga which shall restrict the flow of traffic on city streets unless the organizer for such event first obtains a special events permit which shall be issued by the city traffic engineer. For purposes of this ordinance, "special events" shall include but not be limited to:

- (a) Marches and parades by pedestrians along city streets;
- (b) Athletic events, such as runs, bike races, and walks, which are conducted within the city streets;
- (c) Block parties or festivals which require closure of city streets; and
- (d) Motorcades, including vehicle parades, which restrict the flow of traffic along city streets in certain lanes.

(Ord. No. 9950, § 3, 9-14-93)

Sec. 24-101. Application for special events permits.

Any individual desiring to obtain a permit for special events requiring temporary closure of city streets shall provide to the city traffic engineer for the City of Chattanooga at least thirty (30) days prior to the requested date of any such special event the following information:

- (a) The name, address and phone number of the person or organization applying for the special event permit;
- (b) The name, address and phone number of the person or agent for the organization applying for the special event permit who shall provide for installation and removal of any necessary traffic control devices for the special event. The applicant shall further execute a written agreement holding the applicant financially responsible for repair or loss of any traffic control devices if such devices are provided by the City of Chattanooga for the special event. The applicant shall be responsible for providing all traffic control devices in conformity with the requirements established by the city traffic engineer.
- (c) The applicant shall provide a written, diagrammed traffic plan setting forth the route to be utilized by the special event.
- (d) The applicant shall provide the city traffic engineer with the requested date and times sought for the special event.
- (e) The applicant shall provide a statement indicating the number of individuals reasonably expected to participate in the special event.
- (f) The city traffic engineer may, in his discretion, waive the thirty (30) day requirement set forth above for block parties and street festivals for which adequate plans can be made to protect the public safety in less than thirty (30) days, provided, however that any such application for a special permit shall be filed not less than seven (7) days prior to the event.
(Ord. No. 9950, § 3, 9-14-93; Ord. No. 10462, § 1, 8-20-96)

Sec. 24-102. Review of plans for special events and authority of city traffic engineer.

Upon receipt of the requested information set forth in section 24-103, the city traffic engineer shall review, modify and approve the traffic control plan with the goal of keeping necessary traffic arteries open during peak traffic hours and so as not to overload streets reasonably usable as detour routes. The city traffic engineer shall further regulate any back-out parking and through-street parking in connection with such special events. The city traffic engineer shall have the authority to resolve multiple requests for special events on the same dates on a first-come first-serve basis and there shall be no more than three special events requiring temporary street closures which may be allowed by the city traffic engineer within the City of Chattanooga on any given day. In the event that multiple events are requested, the city traffic engineer shall have the authority to grant alternative dates within a reasonable time period for utilization of city streets at appropriate times in the interest of public safety. The city traffic engineer shall have the authority to regulate the beginning and ending points of any parade or march to require that they are begun and ended outside of residential neighborhoods or upon some

location where adequate off-street parking is available to handle the number of participants expected to participate in the special event.
(Ord. No. 9950, § 3, 9-14-93)

Sec. 24-103. Provision of police officers for special events.

The city traffic engineer shall confer with the traffic division of the Chattanooga Police Department concerning all special events requests so that routes may be established which may effectively minimize the number of police officers required to resolve traffic problems at intersections and crowd control problems during special events.
(Ord. No. 9950, § 3, 9-14-93)

Sec. 24-104. Fees for special events permit.

In order to compensate for the review process of traffic control plans and to justify the temporary closure of city streets, applicants for a special events permit for small events, such as neighborhood block parties or other small street closures requiring no city resources, shall pay a processing fee of twenty-five dollars (\$25.00). Applicants for a special events permit for major events, such as multi-day festivals, parades, runs, bike races, or other events requiring multiple street closures and/or significant traffic re-routings, shall pay a processing fee of one hundred dollars (\$100.00). Determination of whether an event is a small or major event shall be made by the city traffic engineer. The applicant shall further provide sufficient proof that at least fifty (50) people shall participate in any special event before any temporary closure or partial closure of a city street shall be authorized by the city traffic engineer.
(Ord. No. 9950, § 3, 9-14-93; Ord. No. 12359, § 1, 3-02-10)

Sec. 24-105. Issuance of special events permit.

The completion of all of the above requested information by the city traffic engineer and the payment of the minimum usage fee shall result in the issuance of a special events permit to the applicant subject to any specific changes in the time, location or beginning and ending points of the special event, within ten (10) days after such application is received by the city traffic engineer. In the event that there is a denial or change of this special events permit, which shall only be for public safety reasons, the city traffic engineer shall state the reason for denial or change in writing to the applicant within such time period. If no agreement is reached with any applicant, the city attorney shall then institute suit for declaratory judgment in the Chancery Court of Hamilton County, Tennessee within five (5) days of the date of any such denial or change and shall seek an immediate hearing to determine whether such permit may be properly denied or changed based upon the public safety concerns of the city traffic engineer.
(Ord. No. 9950, § 3, 9-14-93)

Secs. 24-106 -- 24-110. Reserved.

DIVISION 4. TRAFFIC DIVISION⁴

Sec. 24-111. Traffic Unit Established.

There is hereby established in the Police Department of this City a Traffic Unit which shall be under the control of a supervisor appointed by the Chief of Police or his designee. (Ord. No. 11330, 10-08-02)

Sec. 24-112. Duties Generally.

It shall be the duty of the Traffic Unit with such aid as may be rendered by other personnel of the Police Department to enforce the street traffic regulations of this City and all of the state vehicle laws applicable to street traffic in this City, to make arrests for traffic violations, to investigate traffic accidents and to cooperate with the City Traffic Engineer and other officers of the City in the administration of the traffic laws and in developing ways and means to improve traffic conditions and to carry out those duties specially imposed upon the Traffic Unit by this chapter and any other traffic ordinances of this City.

(Ord. No. 11330, 10-08-02)

Sec. 24-113. Investigation of accidents.

It shall be the duty of the Traffic Unit and other personnel of the Police Department to investigate traffic accidents as directed by the Chief of Police and, when appropriate, to cite or arrest and to assist in the prosecution of those persons charged with violations of law causing or contributing to such accidents. Any traffic accident in which damage to the property of any one (1) person is not in excess of four hundred dollars (\$400.00) may be investigated by such personnel in the Police Department and in such manner as the Chief of Police may direct, including accident reporting by telephone for such minor accidents.

(Ord. No. 11330, 10-08-02)

Sec. 24-114. Cooperation with City Traffic Engineer in Accident Studies.

Whenever traffic accidents at any particular location become numerous, the Traffic Unit shall cooperate with the City Traffic Engineer in conducting studies of such accidents and determining remedial measures.

(Ord. No. 11330, 10-08-02)

Sec. 24-115. Maintenance of Accident Report Files.

The Police Department shall maintain a suitable system of filing traffic accident reports. Such reports shall be available for the use and information of the City Traffic Engineer.

(Ord. No. 11330, 10-08-02)

⁴ Cross reference--Police department generally, § 16-41, et seq.

Sec. 24-116. Annual Report Required.

The Traffic Unit shall annually prepare a traffic report which shall be filed with the Mayor and City Council. Such report shall contain information on traffic matters in this City as follows:

- (1) The number of traffic accidents, the number of persons killed, the number of persons injured and other pertinent traffic accident information.
 - (2) The number of traffic accidents investigated and other pertinent data on the safety activities of the Police.
 - (3) The plans and recommendations of the Unit for future traffic safety activities.
- (Ord. No. 11330, 10-08-02)

Secs. 24-117 -- 24-130. Reserved.

DIVISION 5. TRAFFIC COMMISSION

Sec. 24-131 -- 24-138 Repealed.

(Ord. No. 12626, § 7, 7-10-12)

Secs. 24-139 -- 24-150. Reserved.

ARTICLE III. ACCIDENTS⁵

Sec. 24-151. Immediate notice to police required.

The driver of a vehicle involved in an accident resulting in injury to or death of any person or property damage to an apparent extent of fifty dollars (\$50.00) or more shall immediately by the quickest means of communication give notice of such accident to the police department.

(Code 1986, § 24-151)

State law reference--Similar provisions, T.C.A. § 55-10-106.

Secs. 24-152 -- 24-165. Reserved.

⁵ **Cross reference**--Health and sanitation, Ch. 20.

ARTICLE IV. PEDESTRIANS⁶

Sec. 24-166. Designation of crosswalks, safety zones.

The city traffic engineer is hereby authorized:

- (1) To designate and regulate, by appropriate devices, marks, or lines upon the surface of the roadway, crosswalks at intersections, where, in his opinion, there is particular danger to pedestrians crossing the roadway, and at such other places as he may deem necessary.
- (2) To establish safety zones of such kind and character and at such places as he may deem necessary for the protection of pedestrians, subject to the approval of the mayor.

(Code 1986, § 24-166; Ord. No. 9654, § 133, 1-6-92)

Sec. 24-167. Pedestrians subject to traffic regulations.

Pedestrians shall be subject to traffic-control signals at intersections, as provided in section 24-262 of this Code, and at all other places pedestrians shall be accorded the privileges and shall be subject to the restrictions stated in this chapter.

(Code 1986, § 24-167)

State law reference--Similar provisions, T.C.A. § 55-8-133.

Sec. 24-168. Right-of-way in crosswalks.

(a) When traffic control signals are not in place or not in operation, the driver of a vehicle shall yield the right-of-way, slowing down or stopping if need be to so yield, to a pedestrian crossing the roadway within a crosswalk when the pedestrian is upon the half of the roadway upon which the vehicle is traveling or when the pedestrian is approaching so closely from the opposite half of the roadway as to be in danger.

(b) No pedestrian shall suddenly leave a curb or other place of safety and walk or run into the path of a vehicle which is so close that it is impossible for the driver to yield.

(c) Whenever any vehicle is stopped at a marked crosswalk or at any unmarked crosswalk at an intersection to permit a pedestrian to cross the roadway, the driver of any other vehicle approaching from the rear shall not overtake and pass such stopped vehicle.

(Code 1986, § 24-168)

State law reference--Similar provisions, T.C.A., § 55-8-134.

⁶ **State law reference**--Right-of-way of pedestrians led by guide dog or carrying identifying cane, T.C.A. § 55-8-180.

Sec. 24-169. Crossing at other than crosswalks.

(a) Every pedestrian crossing a roadway at any point other than within a marked crosswalk or within an unmarked crosswalk at an intersection shall yield the right-of-way to all vehicles upon the roadway.

(b) Between adjacent intersections at which traffic control signals are in operation, pedestrians shall not cross at any place except in a marked crosswalk.

(c) No pedestrian shall cross a roadway other than in a crosswalk in any business district.

(d) Any pedestrian crossing a roadway at a point where a pedestrian tunnel or overhead pedestrian crossing has been provided shall yield the right-of-way to all vehicles upon the roadway.
(Code 1986, § 24-169)

State law reference--Similar provisions, T.C.A., § 55-8-135.

Sec. 24-170. Crossing roadway of bridges.

No pedestrian shall cross from the sidewalk on one side of a bridge to the other side thereof.
(Code 1986, § 24-170)

Sec. 24-171. Drivers to exercise due care.

(a) Notwithstanding any other provisions of this chapter, every driver of a vehicle shall exercise due care to avoid colliding with any pedestrian upon any roadway and shall give warning by sounding the horn when necessary and shall exercise proper precaution upon observing any child or any confused or incapacitated person upon a roadway.
(Code 1986, § 24-171)

(b) Notwithstanding any speed limit or zone in effect at the time, or right-of-way rules that may be applicable, every driver of a vehicle shall exercise due care by operating the vehicle at a safe speed, by maintaining a safe lookout, by keeping the vehicle under proper control and by devoting full time and attention to operating the vehicle, under the existing circumstances as necessary in order to be able to see and to avoid endangering life, limb or property and to see and avoid colliding with any other vehicle or person, or any road sign, guard rail or any fixed object either legally using or legally parked or legally placed, upon any roadway, within or beside the roadway right-of-way including, but not limited to, any adjacent sidewalk, bicycle lane, shoulder or berm.
(Ord. No. 12592, § 1, 5-8-2012)

State law reference--Similar provisions, T.C.A., § 55-8-136.

Sec. 24-172. Pedestrians to use right half of crosswalks.

Pedestrians shall move, whenever practicable, upon the right half of the crosswalks.
(Code 1986, § 24-172)

State law reference--Similar provisions, T.C.A., § 55-8-137.

Sec. 24-173. Walking on roadways.

(a) When sidewalks are provided, it shall be unlawful for any pedestrian to walk along and upon an adjacent roadway.

(b) Where sidewalks are not provided, any pedestrian walking along and upon a highway shall, when practicable, walk only on the left side of the roadway or its shoulder facing traffic which may approach from the opposite direction.

(Code 1986, § 24-173)

State law reference--Similar provisions, T.C.A., § 55-8-138.

Sec. 24-174. Solicitation of rides or business; guarding vehicle.

(a) No person shall stand in a roadway for the purpose of soliciting a ride or employment from the occupant of any vehicle.

(b) No person shall stand on or in proximity to a street or highway for the purpose of soliciting the watching or guarding of any vehicle while parked or about to be parked on a street or highway.

(Code 1986, § 24-174)

State law reference--Similar provisions, T.C.A., § 55-8-139.

Sec. 24-175. Obstructing sidewalks, crosswalks.

When two (2) or more pedestrians are walking together, they shall proceed not more than two (2) abreast, and shall not loiter or stand upon the sidewalks or crosswalks so as to interrupt or obstruct the free passage of other persons. If they halt, they shall stand singly, so near to the curb or inner line as to leave abundant room for others to pass without turning in or out.

(Code 1986, § 24-175)

Sec. 24-176. Persons standing or soliciting in streets.

No person shall stand on or in proximity to a street or roadway for the purpose of slowing or stopping any vehicle to solicit or to accept contributions, charitable or otherwise, from the occupant thereof, nor for the purpose of soliciting or accepting contributions for charitable or other purposes from the occupant(s) of any vehicle already slowed or stopped.

(Code 1986, § 24-176)

Cross reference--Sidewalk vendors, § 11-371 et seq.

Sec. 24-177. Blind persons; deaf persons.

(a) No person, unless totally or partially blind or otherwise incapacitated, while on any public street or thoroughfare shall carry in any raised or extended position any cane or similar walking stick colored white or white tipped with red.

(b) No person, unless totally or partially deaf, shall carry, hold, or use on any street, highway, or in any other public place, a leash blaze orange in color on any dog accompanying such person.

State law reference – Similar provisions T.C.A. § 55-8-179.

(c) Whenever any pedestrian guided by a guide dog or dog on a blaze orange leash, or carrying in any raised or extended position a cane or similar stick white in color or white tipped with red, shall undertake to cross any public street or thoroughfare in this state, the driver of each and every vehicle approaching such pedestrian carrying such cane or stick or conducted by such dog shall bring such vehicle to a complete stop and before proceeding shall take all precautions necessary to avoid injuring such pedestrian; provided, that nothing herein shall be construed as making any person totally or partially blind or otherwise incapacitated guilty of contributory negligence in undertaking to cross any street or thoroughfare without being guided by a trained dog or carrying a cane or stick of the type above mentioned.

(Ord. No. 12055, §8, 12-18-07)

State law reference – Similar provisions T.C.A. § 55-8-180.

Secs. 24-178 -- 24-190. Reserved.

ARTICLE V. ONE-WAY STREETS AND ALLEYS⁷

Sec. 24-191. Signs required; establishment and regulation.

Whenever this Code or any ordinance of this city designates any one-way street or alley, the city traffic engineer shall designate the location of signs giving notice thereof. No such regulation shall be effective unless such signs are in place. Signs indicating the direction of lawful traffic movement shall be placed at every intersection where movement of traffic in the opposite direction is prohibited.

(Code 1986, § 24-191)

Sec. 24-192. Designation; obedience.

Upon those streets and parts of streets and in those alleys described in section 24-504 of this Code, Schedule II, vehicular traffic shall move only in the indicated direction when signs indicating the direction of traffic are erected and maintained at every intersection where movement in the opposite direction is prohibited.

(Code 1986, § 24-192)

⁷ **State law reference**--One-way roads and rotary traffic islands, T.C.A., § 55-8-122.

Sec. 24-193. Restriction of direction of movement on streets during certain periods.

(a) The city traffic engineer is hereby authorized to determine and designate streets, parts of streets or specific lanes thereon upon which vehicular traffic shall proceed in one direction during one period and the opposite direction during another period of the day and shall determine and regulate appropriate markings, signs, barriers, or other devices to give notice thereof. The city traffic engineer shall determine signs temporarily designating lanes to be used by traffic moving in a particular direction, regardless of the center line of the roadway.

(b) It shall be unlawful for any person to operate any vehicle in violation of such markings, signs, barriers or other devices so placed in accordance with this section.

(Code 1986, § 24-193)

Secs. 24-194 -- 24-205. Reserved.

ARTICLE VI. RIGHT-OF-WAY

Sec. 24-206. Vehicles approaching or entering intersections.

(a) The driver of a vehicle approaching an intersection shall yield the right-of-way to a vehicle which has entered the intersection from a different highway.

(b) When two (2) vehicles enter an intersection from different highways at approximately the same time, the driver of the vehicle on the left shall yield the right-of-way to the vehicle on the right.

(c) The right-of-way rules declared in paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section are modified at through highways and otherwise as stated in this chapter.

(Code 1986, § 24-206)

State law reference-Similar provisions, T.C.A., § 55-8-128.

Sec. 24-207. Designation of through streets.

Those streets and parts of streets described in section 24-501 of this Code, Schedule I, are hereby declared to be through streets.

(Code 1986, § 24-207)

Sec. 24-208. Vehicles turning left at intersections.

The driver of a vehicle within an intersection intending to turn to the left shall yield the right-of-way to any vehicle approaching from the opposite direction which is within the intersection or so close thereto as to constitute an immediate hazard, but such driver, having so yielded and having given a signal when and as required by this chapter, may make such left turn, and the drivers of all other

vehicles approaching the intersection from the opposite direction shall yield the right-of-way to the vehicle making the left turn.

(Code 1986, § 24-208)

State law reference--Similar provisions, T.C.A., § 55-8-129.

Sec. 24-209. Movement of traffic at yield intersections.

The driver of a vehicle who is faced with a yield sign at the entrance to a through highway or other public roadway is not necessarily required to stop, but is required to exercise caution in entering the highway or other roadway and to yield the right-of-way to other vehicles which have entered the intersection from the highway or other roadway, or which are approaching so closely to the highway or other roadway as to constitute an immediate hazard, and the driver having so yielded may proceed when the way is clear.

Where there is provided more than one (1) lane for vehicular traffic entering through highway or other public roadway, if one or more lanes at such entrance is designated a yield lane by an appropriate marker, this section shall control the movement of traffic in any lane so marked with a yield sign, even though traffic in other lanes may be controlled by an electrical signal device or other signs, signals, markings or controls.

(Code 1986, § 24-209)

Secs. 24-210 -- 24-220. Reserved.

ARTICLE VII. TURNING MOVEMENTS AND STOPPING

Sec. 24-221. Generally.

(a) No person shall turn a vehicle at an intersection unless the vehicle is in proper position upon the roadway, as required in section 24-222 of this Code, or turn a vehicle to enter a private road or driveway, or otherwise turn a vehicle from a direct course or move right or left upon a roadway unless and until such movement can be made with reasonable safety. No person shall so turn any vehicle without giving an appropriate signal in the manner provided in section 24-227 of this Code in the event any other traffic may be affected by such movement.

(b) No person shall stop or suddenly decrease the speed of a vehicle without first giving an appropriate signal in the manner provided herein to the driver of any vehicle immediately to the rear when there is opportunity to give such signal.

(Code 1986, § 24-221)

State law reference--Similar provisions, T.C.A., § 55-8-142.

Sec. 24-222. Required position and method of turning at intersection.

The driver of a vehicle intending to turn at an intersection shall do so as follows:

- (1) *Right turns.* Both the approach for a right turn and a right turn shall be made as close as practicable to the right-hand curb or edge of the roadway.
- (2) *Left turns on two-way roadways.* At any intersection where traffic is permitted to move in both directions on each roadway entering the intersection, an approach for a left turn shall be made in that portion of the right half of the roadway nearest the center line thereof and bypassing to the right of such center line where it enters the intersection and after entering the intersection the left turn shall be made so as to leave the intersection to the right of the center line of the roadway being entered. Whenever practicable, the left turn shall be made in that portion of the intersection to the left of the center of the intersection.
- (3) *Left turns on other than two-way roadways.* At any intersection where traffic is restricted to one (1) direction on one (1) or more of the roadways, the driver of a vehicle intending to turn left at any such intersection shall approach the intersection in the extreme left-hand lane lawfully available to traffic moving in the direction of travel of such vehicle and after entering the intersection the left turn shall be made so as to leave the intersection, as nearly as practicable, in the left-hand lane lawfully available to traffic moving in such direction upon the roadway being entered.

(Code 1986, § 24-222)

State law reference--Similar provisions, T.C.A., § 55-8-140(1)-(3).

Sec. 24-223. Turning markers, signs, etc., indicating course of travel.

(a) The city traffic engineer is authorized to designate appropriate markers, buttons, or signs within or adjacent to intersections indicating the course to be traveled by vehicles turning at such intersections, and such course to be traveled as so indicated may conform to or be other than as prescribed by law or ordinance.

(b) When authorized markers, buttons or other indications are placed within an intersection indicating the course to be traveled by vehicles turning thereat, no driver of a vehicle shall disobey the directions of such indications.

(Code 1986, § 24-223)

State law reference--Local authority to place turn markers, etc., T.C.A. § 55-8-140(4).

Sec. 24-224. Restricted turn signs.

(a) The city traffic engineer is hereby authorized to determine those intersections at which drivers of vehicles shall not make a right, left, or "U" turn and shall determine the location of proper signs at such intersections. The making of such turns may be prohibited during certain hours of any day and permitted at other hours, in which event the same shall be plainly indicated on the signs or they may be removed when such turns are permitted.

(b) Whenever authorized signs are erected indicating that no right, left or "U" turn is permitted, no driver of a vehicle shall disobey the directions of any such sign.

(Code 1986, § 24-224)

Sec. 24-225. Limitations on U-turns.

The driver of any vehicle shall not turn such vehicle so as to proceed in the opposite direction upon any street in a business district and shall not upon any other street so turn a vehicle unless such movement can be made in safety and without interfering with other traffic.

(Code 1986, § 24-225)

Sec. 24-226. Turning on curve or crest of hill prohibited.

No vehicle shall be turned so as to proceed in the opposite direction upon any curve or upon the approach to or near the crest of a grade, where such vehicle cannot be seen by the driver of any other vehicle approaching from either direction within five hundred (500) feet.

(Code 1986, § 24-226)

State law reference--Similar provisions, T.C.A. § 55-8-141.

Sec. 24-227. Signals.

(a) Every driver who intends to start, stop, turn or partly turn from a direct line shall first see that such movement can be made in safety and whenever the operation of any other vehicle may be affected by such movement shall give a signal required in this section, plainly visible to the driver of such other vehicle of his intention to make such movement.

(b) The signal herein required shall be given by means of the hand and arm or by some mechanical or electrical device approved by the department of safety, in the manner herein specified. Whenever the signal is given by means of the hand and arm, the driver shall indicate his intention to start, stop, turn or partly turn by extending the hand and arm and beyond the left side of the vehicle, in the following manner:

- (1) For left turns or to pull to the left, the arm shall be extended in a horizontal position straight from and level with the shoulder.
- (2) For a right turn or pull to the right, the arm shall be extended upward.
- (3) For slowing down or to stop, the arm shall be extended downward.

(c) Such signals shall be given continuously for a distance of at least fifty (50) feet before stopping, turning, partly turning or materially altering the course of the vehicle.

(d) Drivers having once given a hand, electrical or mechanical device signal must continue the course thus indicated, unless they alter the original signal and take care that drivers of vehicles and pedestrians have seen and are aware of the change.

(e) Drivers receiving a signal from another driver shall keep their vehicles under complete control and shall be able to avoid an accident resulting from a misunderstanding of such signal.

(f) Drivers of vehicles standing or stopped at the curb or edge of the roadway, before moving such vehicles, shall give signals of their intention to move into traffic, as hereinbefore provided, before turning in the direction the vehicle shall proceed from the curb.

(Code 1986, § 24-227)

State law reference--Similar provisions, T.C.A. § 55-8-143.

Sec. 24-228. Signal lamps or mechanical signal devices required on certain vehicles.

Any motor vehicle in use on a highway shall be equipped with and required signals shall be given by signal lamps or a mechanical signal device approved by the department when the distance from the center of the top of the steering post to the left outside limit of the body, cab or load of such motor vehicle exceeds twenty-four (24) inches or when the distance from the center of the top of the steering post to the rear limit of the body or load thereof exceeds fourteen (14) feet. The latter measurement shall apply to any single vehicle; also to any combination of vehicles.

(Code 1986, § 24-228)

State law reference--Similar provisions, T.C.A. § 55-8-144.

Secs. 24-229 -- 24-240. Reserved.

ARTICLE VIII. SPEED REGULATIONS⁸

Sec. 24-241. Limits generally.

Any person driving a vehicle on a street in this city shall drive the same at a careful speed not greater nor less than is reasonable and proper, having due regard to the traffic, surface and width of the street and of any other condition then existing. It shall be unlawful for any person to drive any vehicle upon any street at such a speed as to endanger the life, limb or property of any person or so as unnecessarily to block, hinder or retard the orderly and safe use of the street by those following or so as to cause congestion of the street except when reduced speed is necessary for safe operation or in compliance with the law.

(Code 1986, § 24-241)

Sec. 24-242. Specific limits.

Any person who drives at a speed exceeding the speed set out in this section shall be prima facie guilty of speeding. Every person convicted of speeding shall be punished upon the first conviction by a fine of not less than five (\$5.00), or a second conviction by a fine of not less than ten dollars (\$10.00),

⁸ **Cross references**--Reckless speed in parks, § 26-4; railroad speed regulations, § 29-5.
State law reference--Speed regulations generally, T.C.A., §§ 55-8-152 -- 55-8-157.

on a third conviction by a fine of not less than twenty-five dollars (\$25.00), and on all subsequent convictions by a fine of not less than fifty dollars (\$50.00).

- (1) Fifteen (15) miles an hour when passing a school during recess or while children are going to or leaving school during its opening and closing hours.
- (2) Fifteen (15) miles an hour when passing a church during the fifteen (15) minutes before the church service commences and during the fifteen (15) minutes after the church service is completed; provided, however, that an official sign is in a proper position, in full view, and sufficiently legible to be seen by an ordinarily observant person.
- (3) Twenty-five (25) miles an hour in a residential district; provided that on streets and parts of streets within public housing projects where it has been determined upon the basis of an engineering and traffic investigation that the speed therein above provided is more than is necessary for safe operation of vehicles thereon by reason of closely spaced intersections, sharp horizontal or vertical curvature, extensive on-street or back-out parking, etc. and it is hereby declared that the *prima facie* speed limit upon those streets or portions thereof described in Section 24-506 of this Code, Schedule VI, shall be therein stated, which speeds so declared shall be effective at the time specified therein when signs are erected giving notice thereof.
- (4) Thirty (30) miles an hour in a business district; provided, that on streets and parts of streets where it has been determined upon the basis of an engineering and traffic investigation that the speed hereinabove provided is less than is necessary for safe operation of vehicles thereon by reason of the designation and signposting of such streets as through highways or by reason of widely spaced intersections, and it is hereby declared that the *prima facie* speed limit upon those streets or portions thereof described in section 24-502 of this Code, Schedule II, shall be as therein stated, which speeds so declared shall be effective at the time specified therein when signs are erected giving notice thereof.

(Code 1986, § 24-242; Ord. No. 9114, § 1, 1-31-89; Ord. No. 10604, § 1, 8-12-97)

Sec. 24-243. Speed of motor-driven cycles.

No person shall operate any motor driven cycle at any time at a speed greater than thirty-five (35) miles per hour, unless such motor-driven cycle is equipped with a head lamp or lamps which are adequate to reveal a person or vehicles at a distance of three hundred (300) feet ahead.

(Code 1986, § 24-243)

Sec. 24-244. Speed of vehicles with solid rubber or cushion tires.

No person shall drive any vehicle equipped with solid rubber or cushion tires at a speed greater than a maximum of ten (10) miles per hour.

(Code 1986, § 24-244)

Sec. 24-245. Regulation of speed by traffic signals.

The city traffic engineer is authorized to regulate the timing of traffic signals so as to permit the movement of traffic in an orderly and safe manner at speeds slightly at variance from the speeds otherwise applicable within the district or at intersections and shall determine appropriate signs giving notice thereof.

(Code 1986, § 24-245)

Sec. 24-246. Regulation of speed in road construction work zones.

The city traffic engineer is empowered to temporarily lower the speed limit prescribed by this Article or the schedules of speed set forth in Article XIV for road construction work zones when upon the basis of an engineering and traffic investigation he determines that public safety requires a lower speed limit. Road construction speed limits shall be effective when construction workers are present and signs with flashing amber lights are erected giving notice thereof.

(Ord. No. 11987, §1, 6-26-07)

Secs. 24-247 -- 24-260. Reserved.

ARTICLE IX. TRAFFIC-CONTROL DEVICES

Sec. 24-261. Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices adopted by reference; severability; violation.

(a) The Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices, 2000 Edition, is hereby adopted as the official standard for all streets and public ways of the City. Such Manual is adopted by reference pursuant to the provisions of sections 6-54-501 through 6-54-507, *Tennessee Code Annotated*. One (1) copy of such Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices is now on file and has been on file in the office of the clerk of the city council for more than fifteen (15) days, subject to public inspection. Such Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices shall be cumulative to and in addition to the provisions of this chapter.

(b) If any section, sentence, clause or paragraph of said manual should be held to be invalid by a court of competent jurisdiction, such holding shall not affect the remaining provisions of said manual.

(c) The violation of any provision of this chapter, or the doing of any act or thing prohibited by such manual, or the failure to do or perform any act required by the provisions of such manual, shall constitute a misdemeanor, punishable as provided in section 1-8 of this Code.

(Code 1986, § 24-261; Ord. No. 9302, § 1, 1-2-90; Ord. No. 9654, § 10, 1-6-92; Ord. No. 11116, § 1, 02-13-01)

Sec. 24-262. Traffic engineer to determine and establish.

The city traffic engineer is authorized to determine the location and character of traffic control signs, signals and devices when and as required under this Code and other traffic ordinances of this city to make effective the provisions of such Code and ordinances, and may determine and establish such additional traffic-control devices as he may deem necessary to regulate traffic under this Code and other traffic ordinances of this city or under state law or to guide or warn traffic.

(Code 1986, § 24-262)

Cross reference--City traffic engineer, generally, § 24-96 et seq.

Sec. 24-263. Obedience required.

The driver of any vehicle shall obey the instructions of any official traffic-control device applicable thereto placed in accordance with this Code and other traffic ordinances of this city, unless otherwise directed by a police officer, subject to the exceptions granted the driver of an authorized emergency vehicle in this chapter.

(Code 1986, § 24-263)

State law reference--Similar provisions, T.C.A., § 55-8-109(a).

Sec. 24-264. Devices to be in place before certain regulations enforced.

No provisions of this chapter for which signs are required shall be enforced against an alleged violator if at the time and place of the alleged violation an official sign is not in proper position and sufficiently legible to be seen by an ordinarily observant person; provided, however, that any alleged violator may nevertheless be guilty of reckless driving or in violation of some other section of this chapter which does not state that signs are required. Whenever a particular section does not state that signs are required, such section shall be effective even though no signs are erected or in place.

(Code 1986, § 24-264)

State law reference--Similar provisions, T.C.A., § 55-8-109(b).

Sec. 24-265. Traffic-control signal legend.

Whenever traffic is controlled by traffic-control signals exhibiting the words "Go", "Caution" or "Stop" or exhibiting different colored lights successively one at a time or with arrows, the following colors only shall be used and such terms and lights shall indicate and apply to drivers of vehicles and pedestrians as follows:

- (1) *Green alone or "Go."*
 - a. Vehicular traffic facing the signal may proceed straight through or turn right or left unless a sign at such place prohibits either such turn. But vehicular traffic, including vehicles turning right or left, shall yield the right-of-way to other vehicles and to pedestrians lawfully within the intersection or an adjacent crosswalk at the time such signal is exhibited.

- b. Pedestrians facing the signal may proceed across the roadway within any marked or unmarked crosswalk.
- (2) *Yellow alone or "Caution" when shown following the green or "Go" signal.*
 - a. Vehicular traffic facing the signal is thereby warned that the red or "Stop" signal will be exhibited immediately thereafter and such vehicular traffic shall not enter or cross the intersection when the red or "Stop" signal is exhibited.
 - b. Pedestrians facing such signal are thereby advised that there is insufficient time to cross the roadway, and any pedestrian then starting to cross shall yield the right-of-way to all vehicles.
- (3) *Red alone or "Stop."*
 - a. Vehicular traffic facing the signal shall stop before entering the crosswalk on the near side of the intersection or, if none, then before entering the intersection and shall remain standing until green or "Go" is shown alone; provided, however, that, a right turn on a red signal shall be permitted at all intersections within the city, provided that the prospective turning car comes to a full and complete stop before turning and that the turning car yields the right-of-way to pedestrians and cross traffic traveling in accordance with their traffic signal. However, said turn will not endanger other traffic lawfully using such intersection. A right turn on red shall be permitted at all intersections except those clearly marked by a "No Turns On Red" sign, which may be erected by the city government at intersections which they decide require no right turns on red in the interest of traffic safety.
 - b. No pedestrian facing such signal shall enter the roadway unless he can do so safely and without interfering with any vehicular traffic.
 - c. A left turn on a red or stop signal may be permitted at all intersections within the city where a one-way street intersects with another one-way street moving in the same direction into which the left turn would be made from the original one-way street. Before making such a turn, the prospective turning car shall come to a full and complete stop and shall yield right-of-way to pedestrians and cross traffic traveling in accordance with the traffic signal so as not to endanger traffic lawfully using the intersection. The city government may erect signs permitting such turns at any applicable intersection where it believes such turns would be safe. Unless such signs are erected, left turns on red are prohibited.
- (4) *Red with green arrow.*
 - a. Vehicular traffic facing such signal may cautiously enter the intersection only to make the movement indicated by such arrow but shall yield the right-of-way to

pedestrians lawfully within a crosswalk and to other traffic lawfully using the intersection.

- b. No pedestrian facing such signal shall enter the roadway unless he can do so safely and without interfering with any vehicular traffic.

(5) *Other than at intersections.* In the event an official traffic-control signal is erected and maintained at a place other than an intersection, the provisions of this section shall be applicable except as to those provisions which by their nature can have no application.

(6) *Place for stop.* Any stop required shall be made at a sign or marking on the pavement indicating where the stop shall be made, but in the absence of any such sign or marking the stop shall be made at the signal.

(Code 1986, § 24-265)

State law reference--Similar provisions, T.C.A., § 55-8-110.

Sec. 24-266. Pedestrian control signals.

Whenever special pedestrian-control signals exhibiting the words "Walk" or "Wait" or "Don't Walk" are in place, such signals shall indicate as follows:

(1) *Walk.* Pedestrians facing such signal may proceed across the roadway in the direction of the signal and shall be given the right-of-way by the drivers of all vehicles.

(2) *Wait or Don't Walk.* No pedestrian shall start to cross the roadway in the direction of such signal, but any pedestrian who has partially completed his crossing on the walk signal shall proceed to a sidewalk or safety zone while the wait signal is showing.

(Code 1986, § 24-266)

State law reference--Similar provisions, T.C.A., § 55-8-111.

Sec. 24-267. Flashing signals.

(a) Whenever an illuminated flashing red or yellow signal is used in a traffic sign or signal it shall require obedience by vehicular traffic as follows:

(1) *Flashing red (stop signal).* When a red lens is illuminated with rapid intermittent flashes, and such light is clearly visible for a sufficient distance ahead to permit such stopping, drivers of vehicles shall stop before entering the nearest crosswalk at an intersection or at a limit line when marked, or, if none, then before entering the intersection, and the right to proceed shall be subject to the rules applicable after making a stop at a stop sign.

(2) *Flashing yellow (caution signal).* When a yellow lens is illuminated with rapid intermittent flashes, drivers of vehicles may proceed through the intersection or past such signal only with caution.

(b) This section shall not apply at railroad grade crossings. Conduct of drivers of vehicles approaching railroad grade crossing shall be governed by the rules as set forth in section 24-358 of this Code.

(Code 1986, § 24-267)

Sec. 24-268. Display of unauthorized devices.

(a) No person shall place, maintain or display upon or in view of any public right-of-way any unauthorized sign, signal, flag, marking or device which purports to be or is an imitation of or resembles an official traffic-control device or which hides from view or interferes with the effectiveness of any official traffic-control device or any railroad sign or signal. In the area bordered on the north by the north bank of the Tennessee River, on the west by Highway 27, on the south by Fourth Street and on the east by Georgia Avenue, no person shall place, maintain, use or display upon any public right-of-way, including sidewalks, any unauthorized sign, signal, flag, whistle, marking or device which impedes the normal flow of traffic or results in any impediment to the normal flow of traffic on the public streets. This subsection shall not apply to newspaper vending machines.

(b) No person shall place or maintain nor shall any public authority permit upon any highway any traffic sign or signal bearing thereon any commercial advertising.

(c) This section shall not be deemed to prohibit the erection upon private property adjacent to highways of signs giving useful directional information and of a type that cannot be mistaken for official signs.

(d) Every such prohibited sign, signal or marking is hereby declared to be a public nuisance and the authority having jurisdiction over the highway is hereby empowered to remove the same or cause it to be removed without notice.

(Code 1986, § 24-268; Ord. No. 10407, § 1, 4-30-96)

Sec. 24-269. Interference with devices, railroad signals.

No person shall, without lawful authority, attempt to or in fact alter, deface, injure, knock down or remove any official traffic-control device or any railroad sign or signal or any inscription, shield or insignia thereon or any other part thereof.

(Code 1986, § 24-269)

Cross reference--Railroads generally, Ch. 29.

State law reference--Similar provisions, T.C.A. § 55-8-114.

Sec. 24-270. Traffic lanes.

(a) The city traffic engineer is hereby authorized to designate traffic lanes upon the roadway of any street or highway where a regular alignment of traffic is necessary.

(b) Where such traffic lanes have been marked, it shall be unlawful for the operator of any vehicle to fail or refuse to keep such vehicle within the boundaries of any such lane, except when lawfully passing another vehicle or preparatory to making a lawful turning movement.

(c) Where traffic cones have been placed on any marked traffic lane or whenever such cones are placed upon any highway, street or roadway, it shall be unlawful for the driver of any vehicle to pass over or cross such lane or line of cones, to drive against, run over or strike such cones or fail or refuse to keep such vehicle within the boundaries of any such lane or line of cones.

(Code 1986, § 24-270)

Cross reference--Traffic engineer generally, § 24-96 et seq.

Sec. 24-271. Restriction on operation of trucks with three or more axles.

(a) The city traffic engineer is hereby authorized to direct the posting of official traffic control devices on any street, alley, or other public way or portion thereof to prohibit through traffic of trucks with three (3) or more axles to restrict such traffic on residential streets or upon any street which has an inadequate base or foundation to withstand heavy truck traffic. Nothing herein shall be deemed to prohibit the operation of trucks with (3) or more axles on such streets with the sole purpose of making a single pick-up or delivery which would entail traveling over the restricted portion of the street without unreasonable interference with the efficient movement of traffic. If the efficient movement of traffic is hindered by a truck with three (3) or more axles on any posted street, the operator and owner of such vehicle shall be cited to the City Court.

(b) For truck operations which would require multiple trips on any restricted street, the truck operator shall make application with the city engineer for a permit to use the restricted street. The operator shall be required to post a bond with the city to cover the costs to repair any damage to the road foundations, surfaces, or structures which the city engineer determines may result from truck operations.

(Ord. No. 11347, 11-19-02)

Sec. 24-272. Uniform Vehicle Code, adopted by reference.

(a) Chapter 15 of the Uniform Vehicle Code (2000 Edition), is hereby adopted as additional powers of State and local authorities for the regulation of streets and public ways of the City.

(b) Pursuant to Section 15-116 of the Uniform Vehicle Code, which is expressly adopted by reference, no person shall install or maintain in any area of private property used by the public any sign, signal, marking or other device intended to regulate, warn, or guide traffic unless it conforms with the Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices, 2000 Edition, and/or the most recent edition of the Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices for Streets and Highways and other standards issued or endorsed by the Federal Highway Administration.

(c) Provisions of the Uniform Vehicle Code, adopted pursuant to Subsection (a), shall have the force and effect of law.

(d) Violations of any provision of this Chapter, or the doing of any act or thing prohibited by the Uniform Vehicle Code or the Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices, or the failure to do or perform any act required by the provisions of such manuals, shall constitute a violation of this Ordinance, punishable as provided in Section 1-8 of this Code.

(e) Businesses having fewer than twenty-five (25) parking spaces shall be exempt from the provisions of this section.

(f) The City Traffic Engineer is authorized to enforce the provisions of this section.
(Ord. No. 11408, 04-08-03)

Sec. 24-273. Automated enforcement.

(a) *Definitions.* The following words, terms and phrases, when used in this section, shall have the meanings ascribed to them in this subsection, except where the context clearly indicates a different meaning.

Citations and warning notices shall include:

- (1) The name and address of the registered owner of the vehicle;
- (2) The registration plate number of the motor vehicle involved in the violation;
- (3) The violation charged;
- (4) The location of the violation;
- (5) The date and time of the violation;
- (6) A copy of the recorded image;
- (7) The amount of the civil penalty imposed and the date by which the civil penalty should be paid;
- (8) A signed statement by a member of the police department that, based on inspection of recorded images, the motor vehicle was being operated in violation of section 24-273; and
- (9) Information advising the person alleged to be liable under this section:
 - a. Of the manner and time in which liability alleged in the citation occurred and that the citation may be contested in the city court; and
 - b. Warning that failure to contest in the manner and time provided shall be deemed an admission of liability and that a default judgment may be entered thereon.

In operation means operating in good working condition.

Recording images means images recorded by a traffic control photographic system on:

1. On:
 - A. A photograph;
 - B. A microphotograph;
 - C. An electronic image;
 - D. Videotape; or
 - E. Any other medium; and
2. At least one image or portion of tape, clearly identifying the registration plate number of the motor vehicle.

System location is the approach to an intersection toward which a photographic, video or electronic camera is directed and is in operation.

Traffic control photographic system is an electronic system consisting of a photographic, video or electronic camera and a vehicle sensor installed to work in conjunction with an official traffic control sign, signal or device, and to automatically produce photographs, video or digital images of each vehicle violating a standard traffic control sign, signal or device.

Vehicle owner is the person identified by the Tennessee Department of Safety as the registered owner of a vehicle.

(b) *General.*

- (1) The Chief of Police or his designee in coordination with the Traffic Engineer and the City Engineer shall administer the traffic control photographic systems and shall maintain a list of system locations where traffic control photographic systems are installed.
- (2) The Chief of Police shall adopt procedures for the issuance of citations and warnings under this section. A citation or warning alleging that the violation of section 24-273 of this article occurred, sworn to or affirmed by officials or agents of the city, based on inspection of recorded images produced by a traffic control photographic system, shall be evidence of the facts contained therein and shall be admissible in any proceeding alleging a violation under this section. The citation or warning shall be forwarded by first-class mail to the owner's address as given on the motor vehicle registration. Personal service of process on the owner shall not be required.
- (3) Signs to indicate the use of traffic control photographic systems shall be clearly posted.

(c) *Offense.*

- (1) It shall be unlawful for a vehicle to cross the stop line at a system location per subsection 24-265 (2) a., or for a vehicle to drive at a speed exceeding the speed set out in section 24-242, or for a vehicle to violate any other traffic regulation specified in Chapter 24 (Motor Vehicles and Traffic) of the Chattanooga City Code.
- (2) A person who receives a citation under subsection (b) may:
 - a. Pay the civil penalty, in accordance with instructions on the citation, directly to the city court; or
 - b. Elect to contest the citation for the alleged violation in a hearing before a City Judge, in accordance with instructions on the citation.
- (3) The owner of a vehicle shall be responsible for a violation under this section, except when he can provide evidence that the vehicle was in the care, custody, or control of another person at the time of the violation, as described in subsection (c)(4) of this section.
- (4) Notwithstanding subsection (c)(3) of this section, the owner of the vehicle shall not be responsible for the violation if, on or before the designated court date, he furnishes on the forms provided that are to be issued with the citation:
 - a. The name and address of the person or entity who leased, rented, or otherwise had the care, custody, and control of the vehicle at the time of the violation; or
 - b. An affidavit or statement under penalty of perjury by him stating that, at the time of the violation, the vehicle involved was stolen or as in the care, custody, or control of some person who did not have his permission to use the vehicle.
- (5) In the event the owner of the vehicle as provided in subsection (c)(4) provides the name and address of the person or entity who leased, rented or otherwise had the care, custody, and control of the vehicle at the time of the violation, the Chief of Police or his designee shall issue a citation or warning to the person or entity so identified pursuant to the provisions of subsection (b)(2).

(d) *Penalty.*

- (1) Any violation of subsection 24-273(a) - (c) shall be deemed a non-criminal violation for which a civil penalty of Fifty Dollars (\$50.00) shall be assessed.
- (2) A failure to pay the civil penalty, to provide the information requested required by subsection (c)(4), or to appear in court to contest the citation on the designated date

shall be deemed to be an acknowledgement of an indebtedness to the City of Fifty Dollars (\$50.00) and the same may be collected in the same manner as any other debt to the City.

- (3) A failure to pay the civil penalty, to provide the information requested required by subsection (c)(4), or to appear in court to contest the citation on the designated date shall also constitute a separate violation of the provisions of this section authorizing the issuance of a citation or show cause order directing the owner of the vehicle to appear in Court and defend the initial violation of subsection (c)(1) and the separate offense for violation of the provisions of subsections (c)(2)-(4).
- (4) Revenues generated from the civil penalties generated pursuant to 24-273 (a)-(c) shall be applied to the costs incurred in administering the automated enforcement provisions of the section and costs associated with traffic and safety education, engineering, and enforcement programs.
- (5) A violation for which a civil penalty is imposed under this section shall not be considered a moving violation and may not be recorded by the police department or the state department of safety on the driving record of the owner or driver of the vehicle and may not be considered in the provision of motor vehicle insurance coverage.

(Ord. No. 11886, § 1, 9-12-06)

Secs. 24-274 -- 24-285. Reserved.

ARTICLE X. STOPPING, STANDING AND PARKING

DIVISION 1. GENERALLY

Sec. 24-286. Prohibited in certain specified places.

(a) No person shall stop, stand or park a vehicle, except when necessary to avoid conflict with other traffic or in compliance with law or the directions of a police officer or traffic-control device, in any of the following places:

- (1) On a sidewalk, provided, however, a bicycle may be parked on a sidewalk if it does not impede the normal and reasonable movement of pedestrian or other traffic, or such parking is not prohibited by ordinance;
- (2) In front of a public or private driveway;
- (3) Within an intersection;
- (4) Within fifteen (15) feet of a fire hydrant;
- (5) On a crosswalk;

- (6) Within twenty (20) feet of a crosswalk at an intersection;
- (7) Within thirty (30) feet upon the approach to any flashing beacon, stop sign or traffic-control signal located at the side of a roadway;
- (8) Between a safety zone and the adjacent curb or within thirty (30) feet of points on the curb immediately opposite the ends of a safety zone, unless a different length is indicated by official signs or markings;
- (9) Within fifty (50) feet of the nearest rail of a railroad crossing;
- (10) Within twenty (20) feet of the driveway entrance to any fire station and on the side of a street opposite the entrance to any fire station within seventy-five (75) feet of such entrance, when properly signposted;
- (11) Alongside or opposite any street excavation or obstruction when stopping, standing or parking would obstruct traffic;
- (12) On the roadway side of any vehicle stopped or parked at the edge of a curb of a street (double parking);
- (13) Upon any bridge or other elevated structure upon a highway or within a highway tunnel, unless parking is specifically approved;
- (14) Adjacent to a yellow curb;
- (15) At any place where official signs prohibit stopping; or
- (16) In a parking space clearly identified by an official sign as being reserved for the physically handicapped, unless, however, the person driving the vehicle is physically handicapped, or parking such vehicle for the benefit of a physically handicapped person. A vehicle parking in such a space shall display a certificate of identification issued as set forth in subsection (g).

(b) No person shall move a vehicle not lawfully under his control into any such prohibited area or away from a curb such distance as is unlawful.

(c) The provisions of this section shall not apply to the driver of any vehicle which is disabled while on paved or improved or main traveled portion of a street or highway in such manner and to such extent that it is impossible to avoid stopping and temporarily leaving such vehicle in such position; provided, however, that such vehicle may be removed as provided in section 24-303 when it is found to constitute a hazard to safety or an obstruction to traffic.

(d) The provisions of this section shall not apply to the driver of any vehicle operating as a carrier of passengers for hire under a franchise or permit from the city authorizing the

operation of any vehicle upon the streets and highways in the city while taking passengers on such vehicle or discharging passengers therefrom or to any vehicle operating as a carrier of passengers for hire and holding a certificate of convenience and necessity or interstate permit issued by the state or federal government authorizing the operation of such vehicle upon the roads, streets or highways in this state, while taking passengers on such vehicle, or discharging passengers therefrom, provided, the vehicle is stopped so that a clear view of such vehicle shall be obtained from a distance of two hundred (200) feet in each direction, upon such roads, streets or highways.

(e) It shall be unlawful for any person to park or store a recreational vehicle, camper, trailer or non-motorized vehicle, or for the owner of a recreational vehicle, camper, trailer or non-motorized vehicle to allow any other person to park or store such recreational vehicle, camper, trailer or non-motorized vehicle, within a City right-of-way between the hours of 9:00 a.m. and 7:00 p.m. in any residential zone or residential area within the City.

(f) No person shall stand or park a truck, trailer, or other motor vehicle having three or more axles or with a gross vehicle weight rate (G.V.W.R.) greater than fourteen thousand nine hundred (14,900) pounds in a residential district on either a street right-of-way or on private property except during the loading or unloading of passengers or material. As it relates to trailers: (1) the 14,900 lb. GVWR shall apply to the combined weight of the trailer and vehicle used to tow it; and (2) the axles of the vehicle used to tow the trailer shall be counted as well as those of the trailer. Provided that this section shall not apply to private property which is properly zoned for commercial or industrial use or which is a lawful non-conforming commercial or industrial use and where the standing or parking of a truck or other motor vehicle would be a proper accessory use of the main building or use pursuant to applicable zoning ordinances and laws.

(g) Any veteran who has been honorably discharged from any of the armed services of the United States and who has a service-connected disability equivalent to the disabilities as prescribed in § 1 of Public Law 187 of the eighty-second congress, first session, and any physically handicapped person who possesses material incapacity for ambulation, shall be entitled to receive, and the department of revenue is authorized to issue, under such rules and upon such application as the department shall prescribe, a serially numbered certificate of identification for the personal use of the veteran or physically handicapped person. The veterans or physically handicapped person shall be entitled to courtesy in the parking of such automobile which shall relieve him from liability for any violations with respect to parking, other than in violation of this paragraph (g) or subparagraph (a)(15) of this section. The city may, by ordinance, prohibit parking on any street or highway for the purpose of creating a fire lane or to provide for the accommodation of heavy traffic during morning and afternoon rush hours and the privileges extending to veterans and physically handicapped persons hereunder shall not apply on streets or highways where and at the times such parking is so prohibited. Any certificate issued as provided herein shall be displayed prominently upon the automobile while being parked by or under the direction of such veteran or physically handicapped person pursuant to this section. Upon conviction of any offense involving a violation of the special privileges hereby conferred upon holders of such special certificates, a magistrate or judge trying such case shall be authorized, as a part of any penalty imposed therein, to confiscate the serially numbered certificate herein provided and to return the same to the secretary of state together with a certified copy of the sentence so imposed. Any person, other than the veteran or physically handicapped person to whom it

was issued, who shall use any certificate of identification for the purpose of parking an automobile as permitted by this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. As to any application for a certificate hereunder, any official finding or rating as to disability within the requirements of this section by the United States veterans administration shall be sufficient evidence of the qualifications of the applicant. (Code 1986, § 24-286; Ord. No. 9556, § 1, 5-21-91; Ord. No. 10280, § 1, 8-22-95; Ord. No. 10615, § 1, 9-16-97; Ord. No. 11701, § 1, 7-5-05; Ord. No. 11813, § 1, 3-28-06; Ord. No. 11846, § 1, 6-27-06; Ord. No. 12626, § 1, 7-10-12; Ord. No. 12654, § 3, 10-2-12)

State law reference--Similar provisions, T.C.A., § 55-8-160.

Sec. 24-287. Parking in violation of signs.

No person shall park a vehicle on any property of the city where “no parking” signs have been placed; nor shall any person park any vehicle on such property or on any street for a longer time than is permitted by signs placed on such property or streets.

(Code 1986, § 24-287; Ord. No. 12626, § 1, 7-10-12)

Sec. 24-288. Reserved.

(Code 1986, § 24-288; Ord. No. 12626, § 1, 7-10-12)

State law reference--Similar provisions, T.C.A., § 55-8-159.

Sec. 24-289. Manner of parking on roadways.

(a) Except where angled street parking is allowed under section 24-290, and except where otherwise authorized in this chapter, no person shall stand or park a vehicle in a roadway other than parallel with the edge of the roadway headed in the direction of lawful traffic movement and with the right-hand wheels of the vehicle within eighteen (18) inches of the curb or edge of the roadway.

(b) Where parking spaces have been lawfully designated, vehicles may be parked on the left-hand side of one-way streets or next to the center strip of streets divided by a median strip. In such instances, the left-hand wheels of the vehicle must be within eighteen (18) inches of the curb or edge of the roadway.

(Code 1986, § 24-289, Ord. No. 12626, § 1, 7-10-12)

State law reference--Similar provisions, T.C.A., § 55-8-161(a).

Sec. 24-290. Angle parking.

(a) The Parking Authority in consultation with the city traffic engineer shall recommend streets upon which angle parking be permitted and upon approval of the City Council such streets shall be so designated, but such angle parking shall not be indicated upon any federal aid or state highway within this city, unless the state department of transportation has determined that the roadway is of sufficient width to permit angle parking without interfering with the free movement of traffic.

(b) Angle parking shall not be indicated or permitted at any place where passing traffic would thereby be caused or required to drive upon the side of the street intended for use by opposing traffic.

(c) Upon those streets which have been signed or marked for angle parking, no person shall park or stand a vehicle other than at an angle to the curb or edge of the roadway indicated by such angle parking signs or markings.

(Code 1986, § 24-290; Ord. No. 12626, § 1, 7-10-12)

State law reference--Authority to permit angle parking, T.C.A., § 55-8-161(c).

Sec. 24-291. Reserved.

(Code 1986, § 24-291; Ord. No. 12626, § 1, 7-10-12)

Section 24-292. Parking for display of vehicles for sale or repair.

No person shall park a vehicle upon any street for the principal purpose of:

(1) Displaying such vehicle for sale.

(2) Washing, maintaining or repairing such vehicle, except repairs necessitated by an emergency.

(Code 1986, § 24-292, Ord. No. 12626, § 1, 7-10-12)

Section 24-294. Same--Standing in passenger zone.

No person shall stop, stand or park a vehicle for any purpose or period of time other than for the expeditious loading or unloading of passengers in any place marked as a passenger curb loading zone during hours when the regulations applicable to such curb loading zone are effective, and then only for a period not to exceed three (3) minutes.

(Code 1986, § 24-295, Ord. No. 12626, § 1, 7-10-12)

Section 24-295. Same--Standing in freight zone.

No person shall stop, stand or park a vehicle for any purpose or length of time, other than for the expeditious unloading and delivery or pickup and loading of materials in any place marked as a freight curb loading zone during hours when the provisions applicable to such zones are in effect.

In no case shall the stop for loading and unloading of materials exceed thirty (30) minutes.
(Code 1986, § 24-296, Ord. No. 12626, § 1, 7-10-12)

Section 24-296. Designation of public carrier stops and stands.

The city traffic engineer, is hereby authorized to establish bus stops, bus stands, taxicab stands and stands for other passenger common-carrier motor vehicles on such public streets in such places and in such number as he shall determine to be of the greatest benefit and convenience to the public. Every such bus stop, bus stand, taxicab stand or other stand shall be designated by appropriate signs. The Parking Authority may recommend such stops and stands to the city engineer.
(Code 1986, § 24-297, Ord. No. 12626, § 1, 7-10-12)

Section 24-297. Stopping, standing, parking of buses.

(a) The operator of a bus shall not stand or park such vehicle upon any street at any place other than at a bus stand so designated, as provided herein.

(b) The operator of a bus shall not stop such vehicle upon any street at any place for the purpose of loading or unloading passengers or their baggage other than at a bus stop, bus stand or passenger loading zone so designated, as provided herein, except in case of an emergency.

(c) The operator of a bus shall enter a bus stop, bus stand or passenger loading zone on a public street in such a manner that the bus, when stopped to load or unload passengers or baggage, shall be in a position with the right front wheel of such vehicle not farther than eighteen (18) inches from the curb and the bus approximately parallel to the curb, so as not to unduly impede the movement of other vehicular traffic.

(Code 1986, § 24-298, Ord. No. 12626, § 1, 7-10-12)

Section 24-298. Vehicles other than buses using bus stops.

No person shall stop, stand or park a vehicle other than a bus in a bus stop when any such stop has been officially designated and appropriately signed, except that the driver of a passenger vehicle may temporarily stop therein for the purpose of and while actually engaged in loading or unloading passengers when such stopping does not interfere with any bus waiting to enter or about to enter such zone.

(Code 1986, § 24-299, Ord. No. 12626, § 1, 7-10-12)

Section 24-299. Duties when leaving vehicle unattended.

No person driving or in charge of a motor vehicle shall permit it to stand on any street unattended without first stopping the engine, locking the ignition and effectively setting the brake thereon, and, when standing upon any grade, turning the front wheels of such vehicle to the curb or side of the street.

(Code 1986, § 24-300, Ord. No. 12626, § 1, 7-10-12)

State law reference--Similar provisions, T.C.A., § 55-8-162(a).

Section 24-300. Designation of curb parking spaces for the handicapped.

(a) The city traffic engineer is hereby authorized to establish the location of curb parking spaces for the handicapped and shall determine appropriate signs designating the same. Any business, firm or other person transacting business with the public from a permanent location may provide specially marked parking spaces for the exclusive use of persons qualifying for the rights and privileges extended by this section. Each such parking space marked by such business, firm or other person shall be marked and maintained with the stylized wheelchair symbol designated by Tennessee Code Annotated, Section 55-21-104. The Parking Authority may recommend designation of handicap spaces.

(b) For the purposes of this section a “handicapped driver” is one who qualifies pursuant to the provisions of sections 55-21-101 through 55-21-108, Tennessee Code Annotated, and has been issued distinctive design license plates or a distinguishing placard properly displayed as described in the Tennessee Code.

(c) It shall be unlawful to cause, allow, permit or suffer any vehicle registered in the name of or operated by any person to stop, stand or park for any purpose or length of time in any place marked as a parking space for the handicapped, other than:

- (1) A handicapped driver to whom the distinctive license plates were issued and driving a vehicle displaying the distinctive license plates, or
- (2) A handicapped driver of a vehicle properly displaying the distinguishing placard on the dashboard of the vehicle on the driver’s side, or
- (3) A qualified vehicle operator acting under the express direction of a handicapped driver or handicapped passenger, in his presence, and driving a vehicle displaying the distinctive license plates or the distinguishing placard.

(d) A vehicle which does not display a disabled license plate or placard, and which is parked in any parking space designated with the wheelchair disabled sign, is subject to being ticketed, immobilized, or impounded, all in accordance with the remedies established in this Chapter.

(Code 1986, § 24-301; Ord. No. 10808, § 1, 12-8-98, Ord. No. 12626, § 1, 7-10-12)

Section 24-301. Off-street parking required for persons parked transacting business from vehicles and carts in certain zones; such businesses prohibited in certain zones; exceptions.

(a) Except as provided in paragraph (c) of this section and Article XIII of chapter 11 of this Code, it shall be unlawful for any person to sell, give away, or purchase merchandise from a parked motor vehicle, trailer, mobile home, push cart, motorized cart, bicycle-propelled cart, animal-drawn wagon or cart, table, crate, carton, rack, or other similar device on public streets, sidewalks, or rights-of-way abutting any property in the City. (Ord. No. 12448, § 1, 11-23-10)

(b) Except as provided in paragraph (c) of this section and in Article XIII of chapter 11 of this Code, it shall be unlawful for any person to sell, give away or purchase merchandise from a parked motor vehicle, trailer, mobile home, push-cart, motorized-cart, bicycle-propelled cart, animal-drawn wagon or cart, table, crate, carton, rack, or other similar device in any parking space on public streets or right-of-way in the city that is controlled by a parking meter or which is located in a parking meter zone.

(c) This section shall not apply to vendors or delivery trucks, automobiles, or vans which temporarily stop at any one location on a public street or right-of-way for fifteen (15) minutes or less in the ordinary course of door-to-door sales or deliveries, or for fifteen (15) minutes or less in the ordinary course of sales to pedestrian traffic.

(Code 1986, § 24-302; Ord. No. 12448, § 1, 11-23-10, Ord. No. 12626, § 1, 7-10-12)

Section 24-302. Enforcement and Civil Penalties.

(a) The provisions of this Division 1 may be enforced either by the City of Chattanooga, or by the Parking Authority created under Division 2 of this Article X within those areas of the City where the Parking Authority is granted the right for parking enforcement under Section 24-317.

(b) The penalties for violating this Division 1 shall be as follows:

(1) Any person parking in violation of a no parking sign or in a designated loading zone shall pay a civil penalty of thirty-five dollars (\$35.00).

(2) Any person parking in violation of any of the following shall pay a civil penalty of fifty dollars (\$50.00):

- (A) Designated bus zone;
- (B) A designated fire lane;
- (C) Within fifteen (15) feet of a fire hydrant;
- (D) Blocking an alley;
- (E) A no parking zone during the hours of 7:00 a.m. to 9:00 a.m. and 4:00 p.m. to 6:00 p.m.; and
- (F) In a parking space clearly identified by an official sign as being reserved for the physically handicapped.

(3) Any person who parks in violation of a thirty (30) minute restricted zone between the hours of 2:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m. shall pay a civil penalty of twenty dollars (\$20.00).

(4) Unless otherwise specified, any person who parks in violation of any other provision of this Division 1 of Article X shall pay a civil penalty of thirty-five dollars (\$35.00). This provision shall not be construed to include Parking Meters, which are governed by Divisions 2, 3, and 4 of Article X.

(c) Any person cited by the City of Chattanooga for a violation as set out in paragraphs (b)(1), (b)(2), or (b)(4) of this section shall pay the specified civil penalty within ten (10) days to the city court clerk's office, either by mail or in person. If such civil penalty is not paid within ten (10) days, a warrant may issue and the violator shall be subject to an additional civil penalty of not less than Thirty-Five Dollars (\$35.00) nor more than Fifty Dollars (\$50.00), plus court costs, which court costs shall not exceed Thirty and 50/100 Dollars (\$30.50) if both are paid before the court date.

(d) Any person cited by the City of Chattanooga for a violation as set out in paragraph (b)(3) of this section shall pay the specified civil penalty within ten (10) days to the city court clerk's office, either by mail or in person. If such civil penalty is not paid within ten (10) days, a warrant may issue and the violator shall be subject to an additional civil penalty of not less than Twenty Dollars (\$20.00) nor more than Fifty Dollars (\$50.00), plus court costs, which court costs shall not exceed Thirty and 50/100 Dollars (\$30.50) if both are paid before the court date.

(e) Any person cited by the Parking Authority for a violation as set out in paragraphs (b)(1), (b)(2), or (b)(4) of this section within an area where the Parking Authority is granted parking enforcement authority under this Ordinance shall either pay such civil penalty within ten (10) days to the Parking Authority, either by mail or in person, or may choose to pursue the alternative resolution process established in Division 4 below by requesting a hearing pursuant to the provisions of Section 24-334. If such civil penalty is not paid within ten (10) days and no hearing is requested under Section 24-334, the violator will be subject to an additional civil penalty of not less than Thirty and 50/100 Dollars (\$30.50) nor more than Fifty Dollars (\$50.00), and the Parking Authority may pursue the remedies otherwise established in Divisions 3 and Division 4 below.

(f) Any person cited by the Parking Authority for a violation as set out in paragraph (b)(3) of this section shall pay the specified civil penalty within ten (10) days to the Parking Authority's office, either by mail or in person, or may choose to pursue the alternative resolution process established in Division 4 below by requesting a hearing pursuant to the provisions of Section 24-334. If such civil penalty is not paid within ten (10) days and no hearing is requested under Section 24-334, the violator will be subject to an additional civil penalty of not less than Twenty Dollars (\$20.00) nor more than Fifty Dollars (\$50.00), plus court costs, and the Parking Authority may pursue the remedies otherwise established in Divisions 3 and Division 4 below.
(Code 1986, § 24-304; Ord. No. 9444, § 1, 9-4-90; Ord. No. 11434, §19, 07-15-03; Ord. No. 11460, §2, 09-16-03; Ord. No. 12360, § 1, 3-02-10; Ord. No. 12626, § 1, 7-10-12; Ord. No. 12654, § 4, 10-2-12)

Section 24-303. Removal of illegally parked vehicles.

(a) Whenever any police officer finds a vehicle standing upon a street or highway in violation of any of the provisions of this chapter (other than parking meter violations addressed under section 24-326), such officer shall remove or cause to be removed such vehicle unlawfully parked or found to constitute a hazard to safety where the owner or person in charge of such vehicle cannot be found or is unable to act or refuses to act, and, if necessary for such purpose, may use such force as may be necessary to enter such vehicle and cause the same to be placed in condition to be removed, and may employ any reputable person engaged in the business of towing or storing vehicles for such purposes; provided, that the nearest available garage performing such service shall be called for the removal of such vehicle if available. The owner or driver of such vehicle shall pay the cost of removing the vehicle from the street and all charges which may have accrued for the removal and storage of such vehicle. The owner of the garage or storage place shall, upon presentation by the owner or driver of a release by the police department of such vehicle, release such vehicle to the owner or person in charge of the vehicle upon the payment of the cost of removal and all labor and storage charges.

(b) Whenever any police officer finds a vehicle unattended upon any bridge, causeway, tunnel or street where such vehicle constitutes an obstruction to traffic, such officer is hereby authorized to provide for the removal of such vehicle to the nearest garage or other place of safety at the expense of the owner.

(Code 1986, § 24-288, Ord. No. 12626, § 1, 7-10-12)

State law reference--Similar provisions, T.C.A., § 55-8-159.

Sec. 24-304 -- 24-310. Reserved.

(Code 1986, § 24-288, Ord. No. 12626, § 1, 7-10-12)

DIVISION 2. ESTABLISHMENT OF PARKING AUTHORITY

Section 24-311. Creation of Parking Authority as Expansion of Duties of Metropolitan Transit Authority

The Chattanooga Area Regional Transportation Authority ("CARTA"), as authorized under § 7-56-101 through 7-56-109 of the Tennessee Code and established under Chapter 23 of the Chattanooga City Code, is hereby created to serve as the City of Chattanooga Parking Authority, hereinafter referred to as the "Parking Authority." The Parking Authority shall constitute a public body, corporate and politic, and shall act as an agency, instrumentality and constituted authority of the City of Chattanooga for the provision, maintenance and operation of adequate and reasonably priced public parking facilities, structures, and meters along with the enforcement of parking violations in the parking meter zones approved by the City Council to protect and promote the safety, comfort, convenience and welfare of the people of Chattanooga. The board of CARTA shall have its duties expanded to include all the duties of the Parking Authority as herein enumerated. The composition, appointment and tenure of the board of CARTA is not otherwise changed by this Article creating the Parking Authority. The Parking Authority shall exercise this responsibility in such streets on areas that may be designated by the City Council.

Section 24-312. Powers.

The Parking Authority shall have the following powers, in addition to those granted by T.C.A. § 7-56-101 through 7-56-109; Chapter 23 of the Chattanooga City Code; and other applicable statutes:

- (a) To install, lease, construct, maintain, manage, operate, repair, acquire, own, finance and control new and existing parking facilities and structures;
- (b) To plan, design and locate parking facilities and structures;
- (c) To make and execute contracts and other instruments necessary or convenient to the exercise of its powers;
- (d) To hire and maintain such staff personnel as may be required;
- (e) Subject to all applicable state laws and regulations:
 - 1) To purchase, lease, obtain an option upon, acquire by gift, grant, bequest, devise or otherwise any real or personal property including air space, and any interest therein, together with any improvements thereon; to demolish buildings and clear improvements from any of its real property and dispose of any personal property resulting therefrom; to dispose of any real or personal property at fair value; to rent, lease, construct, maintain, manage, operate, repair parking facilities and structures and other real property located within or within reasonable proximity to the parking districts;
 - 2) To contract with any suitable and qualified person, firm or corporation for construction, operation and/or management of any parking facility or structure as is found to be in the public interest;
 - 3) To borrow from and to accept loans and grants from the federal, state, city government or any agency thereof, or from any sources, public or private, and to pledge such security as may be required;
 - 4) To finance or refinance any of its purposes or operations, including the acquisition, construction, installation, equipping, repair, maintenance, renovation, or improvement of parking facilities and structures, or to refund any obligations previously issued by the Parking Authority or any other governmental agency for any such purpose;
 - 5) To install, lease, construct, maintain, manage, operate, repair, acquire, own, finance and control all parking meters in the city;

- (f) To enforce all non-moving traffic violations connected with such meters or parking facilities and structures which the parking authority maintains, operates, owns or manages;
- (g) To enforce all other non-moving traffic violations identified in Division 1 of this Article X which are not related exclusively to parking meter violations.
- (h) To fix, set, and prescribe reasonable rates, charges, and expenses for parking at meters on public streets which the Parking Authority maintains, operates, owns, or manages, subject to a maximum rate not to exceed One Dollar (\$1.00) per half hour.
- (i) To create differing parking districts with differing rules, rates, and regulations, in order to best serve areas which may require differing parking management because of differing needs for parking in residential, commercial, industrial, recreational, and mixed use areas within the city.
- (j) To undertake such studies and strategic planning initiatives as may be needed from time to time to plan for and provide effective long-term public parking for the City of Chattanooga, including public streets and roads, public garages, special parking districts, integration with public transportation, and any other such topics pertaining to the creation, operation, and management of adequate and safe public parking opportunities.
- (k) To promulgate such rules and regulations as are necessary to carry out this ordinance.
- (l) Notwithstanding any of the powers enumerated in this section, the Parking Authority shall have no power to incur indebtedness or otherwise create any financial liability which is an obligation of the City of Chattanooga unless expressly approved by the City Council.

Sections 24-313 -- 24-315. Reserved.

(Ord. No. 12626, § 2, 7-10-12)

DIVISION 3. PARKING METERS⁹

Section 24-316. Definitions.

(a) “*Parking meter(s)*” shall mean any mechanical or electronic device used, placed, installed or erected at or near the curb adjacent to the street area, or otherwise on property which is owned, operated, leased or maintained by the City of Chattanooga or by the Parking Authority, which device is designated to register, or issue printed and/or electronic confirmation of, the purchase and duration of the parking time and limit thereof, upon payment by U.S. coin, payment card or

⁹ **Charter reference**--Authority to provide for parking meters, § 2.5.

any other alternative payment capability.

(b) Each parking meter shall be so set as to display a signal, print out, and/or to electronically confirm the legal purchase of a temporary parking right, upon the deposit or other payment of the appropriate legal tender, for the period of time prescribed by this chapter. Each device shall be so arranged that will indicate by a proper visible signal, printed receipt or electronic confirmation indicating when the lawful parking period has expired, and in such cases the right of such vehicle to occupy such space shall cease and the operator, owner, possessor or manager thereof shall be subject to the penalties provided by section 24-326 of this Code.

Section 24-317. Authorization to install parking meters.

(a) After approval by the City Traffic Engineer, the Parking Authority is hereby authorized to install parking meters on any street, or portion thereof, (i) designated by the City Council as a parking meter area and specifically listed in section 24-505(a) of Article XIV of the Chattanooga City Code; or (ii) included within the boundaries of the map set forth at section 24-505(b) of the Chattanooga City Code.

(b) The streets (or portions thereof) upon which parking meters may be placed, together with a listing of meter rates, time limits, and other applicable rules and regulations, shall be made available for public information by the Parking Authority both through printed copies of such rules and regulations, and by a publicly-available internet site.

Section 24-318. Parking space markings.

The Department of Public Works shall place and maintain painted lines or marks on the street or adjoining curb to designate the parking space(s) for which meter is to be used, and each vehicle parked within the parking space(s) served by such parking meter shall park within the lines or marks so established. It shall be unlawful to park any vehicle across any such line(s) or mark(s) or to park any vehicle in such a way that the same shall not be within the area so designated by the lines or marks. Lines or marks shall not be required for multi-space metered areas.

Section 24-319. Multi-Space Meters.

The Parking Authority may utilize parking meters covering more than one (1) space.

Section 24-320. Time limitations; Failure to Purchase Time or Confirm Purchase.

(a) No vehicle shall remain parked in a lawful, designated parking space longer than the maximum amount of time allowed for parking in such parking space, as indicated by appropriate markings of signs, printed receipts, or electronic messages, or as indicated by such parking meters. The provisions of this section shall apply during such hours and on such dates as established from time to time by the Parking Authority.

(b) It is unlawful to “feed the meter” or otherwise to attempt to avoid detection for parking longer than the maximum amount of parking time designated for that space.

(c) Failure to purchase parking time or failure to otherwise follow procedures required for confirming the purchase of time shall be considered a violation of this ordinance.

Section 24-321. Parking fees; depositing slugs; tampering.

(a) The fees for parking vehicles in the spaces adjacent to parking meters shall be established by the Parking Authority from time to time and shall be made available by the Parking Authority and regulations, and by a publicly-available Parking Authority internet site.

(b) The person driving a vehicle shall upon occupying a public parking space which payment is required immediately render the proper method of payment to such parking meter, and the parking space may then be used by such vehicle for a period of time not exceeding the limit indicated by the parking meter. If the vehicle shall remain parked within such parking space for a period of time longer than for which payment is made, such vehicle shall be considered as parking overtime; and either police officers of the city or parking citation officers of the Parking Authority shall issue in writing a notice to answer to the charge of overtime parking.

(c) It shall be unlawful to deposit or cause to be deposited in any parking meter any defaced or bent coin, or any slug, device or metallic, magnetic, or electronic, substitute for any coin of the United States, or to otherwise use any card or other device in a parking meter in lieu of a card or device lawful and appropriate to an alternative payment process at such parking meter.

(d) It shall be unlawful for any person to deface, injure, tamper with, open or willfully break or destroy or impair the usefulness of any parking meter so installed.

Section 24-322. Proceeds from meter operation.

(a) It shall be the duty of employees designated by the Parking Authority to make collections of the money deposited in the parking meters or otherwise paid for parking privileges granted hereunder.

(b) It shall be the duty of such persons so designated to remove from the parking meters the currency deposited in such meters, and to otherwise collect proceeds, and to deliver such revenue to the Parking Authority as soon as practicable thereafter. It shall be the duty of the Parking Authority to count the funds and deposit such funds in the Parking Authority's accounts, keeping strict account thereof. Any and all such money deposited in such accounts shall be used exclusively by the Parking Authority for the following purposes:

- (1) For the purpose of rental, acquisition, establishment, erection, maintenance, replacement and operation of all parking meters, parking garages and lots, and other parking facilities provided by the Parking Authority, and for discharging the obligations placed upon the Parking Authority under this Ordinance.
- (2) For the purpose of making the parking system safe and effective.

(3) For the expenses incurred by and through the Parking Authority in the regulation of vehicular parking and enforcement of these ordinances.

(4) For providing downtown shuttle service.

(c) Any sums remaining after expenditures for the foregoing purposes shall be remitted to the general fund of the City of Chattanooga pursuant to Section 2.5 of the Charter of the City of Chattanooga.

Section 24-323. Temporary covering of meters authorized.

(a) Upon the authorization by the Parking Authority, bags shall be issued for the purpose of covering designated parking meters for specified periods during construction projects, lengthy loading and unloading by moving companies, and other planned activities which will of necessity require use of parking meter spaces in order to avoid impeding traffic flow on adjacent streets.

(b) Such bags shall be imprinted "Reserved Parking by Order of the Parking Authority - Tow Zone," or other such messages as may be required by the Parking Authority, and a fee to be established by the Parking Authority from time to time shall be paid per bag per day to the Parking Authority by the individual or entity requesting the bags.

(c) Notwithstanding the provisions of this section, the City of Chattanooga Police Department and the City Traffic Engineer shall also be empowered to cover parking meters with appropriate bags events such as festivals, parades, large funerals, emergencies, construction projects, and similar situations where the public safety and convenience require that the parking meter spaces be reserved.

(d) Any vehicle parked at a meter or other designated paid parking space, bagged or posted as restricted parking pursuant to this section may be immediately ticketed and/or towed. Any vehicle parked at a meter or other designated paid parking space that is bagged or posted as restricted parking subsequent to the vehicle being parked at the meter or other designated paid parking space may be towed four (4) hours after the bagging of the meter or posting of a notice restricted parking.

Section 24-324. Hours of Operation; Days of Operation; Rates for Parking Meters; and Designation of Streets Where Parking Meters May be Located.

The Parking Authority shall have the power to establish the hours and days of operation for parking meters; and the rates for purchase of parking privileges (subject to the maximum rate limitation in section 24-312 above). The days and hours of operation may be different for areas that require different treatment to provide for safe and orderly parking. All information regarding hours, rates, locations, and other requirements shall be published by the Parking Authority before such rules and regulations are enforceable. Such publication shall be in printed format and by publication on an internet site made available to the public by the Parking Authority.

Section 24-325. Enforcement of Parking Regulations.

It shall be the duty of the Parking Authority, through its parking citation officers, to enforce the provisions of this division. Before entering upon their duties, parking citation officer shall be nominated by the Parking Authority, approved by the Chief of Police authorized by the City Council, and take an oath of office. Members of the Chattanooga Police Department may also enforce the provisions of this ordinance.

Section 24-326. Penalties for Violation.

If any vehicle shall remain parked in any designated public parking space beyond the parking time limit set for such parking space, then such vehicle shall be considered as parking overtime and beyond the period of legal parking time, and such parking shall be deemed a violation of this chapter. Any person violating this section shall pay within ten (10) days a civil penalty of Eleven Dollars (\$11.00) (including the tax required under T.C.A. § 16-18-305(b), which may be remitted to the Parking Authority by mail in an envelope furnished by the Parking Authority and placed on the vehicle, or such civil penalty may be remitted to the Parking Authority at its office or permitted via the Internet. If not paid within ten (10) days, but paid before the expiration of thirty (30) days, the civil penalty shall be an additional Thirty and 50/100 dollars (\$30.50). If not paid within thirty (30) days, the civil penalty shall be a total of Fifty dollars (\$50.00), together with lawful collection costs and applicable taxes and fees. Nothing herein shall preclude citing the violator to City Court or filing a complaint against the violator in any court of appropriate jurisdiction.
(Ord. No. 12654, § 5, 10-2-12)

Sections 24-327 -- 24-328. Reserved.

(Ord. No. 12626, § 3, 7-10-12)

DIVISION 3. PARKING CITATION ENFORCEMENT AND REVIEW

Section 24-329. Title.

This Article may be cited as the “Chattanooga Parking Citation Enforcement Ordinance.”

Section 24-330. Establishment of hearing board.

There is hereby established the Chattanooga Parking Citation Enforcement Hearing Board; said board shall be composed of one (1) or more persons who shall serve a term of one (1) year and shall be appointed by a majority of the Board of the Parking Authority. Such person(s) shall not be a member of the Board or an employee of the Parking Authority.

Section 24-331. Alternative Procedures for Resolution of Parking Citation Disputes.

(a) The City of Chattanooga hereby elects to establish an alternative procedure for review of any disputes arising from parking violations for all citations issued by the Parking Authority, in order to facilitate a prompt and efficient method of addressing parking needs and enforcement disputes which might arise.

(b) The parking ordinances for the City of Chattanooga in those areas where enforcement authority is established in the Parking Authority shall be enforced as provided in this Division 4.

(c) Any person cited by the Parking Authority for a violation of Article X who believes that such citation has been issued in error shall have the right to contest the validity of the citation by submitting the issue for consideration by the Chattanooga Parking Citation Enforcement Hearing Board as established herein. A person desiring to challenge the validity of a parking citation shall advise the Parking Authority in writing of such person's decision to pursue this alternative within ten (10) days of issuance of the citation.

Section 24-332. Citation procedure.

(a) If any motor vehicle is found parked, standing, or stopped in violation of the parking ordinances enacted by the City government or rules promulgated by the Parking Authority, the motor vehicle may be cited by the Parking Authority for the appropriate parking violation. The citing police officer or parking citation officer shall note the vehicle's registration number or VIN number and any other information concerning the vehicle which will identify it and, if the driver is not present, shall conspicuously affix to the motor vehicle a notice of the parking violation.

(b) "Parking ordinance" includes all provisions of Article X.

Section 24-333. Information to be included in notice of parking violation.

(a) The form of the notice of the parking violation shall be designated by the Parking Authority, but shall contain in substance the following information:

(1) A statement that the notice represents a determination that a parking violation has been committed by the owner or operator of the vehicle and that the determination shall be final unless contested as provided herein;

(2) A statement that a parking violation may result in impoundment or immobilization of the vehicle for which the owner may be liable for a fine and towing, handling and storage charges or fees;

(3) A statement of the specific parking violation for which the citation was issued;

(4) A statement of the monetary civil penalty established for the parking violation; and,

(5) A statement of the options provided herein for responding to the notice and the procedures necessary to exercise these options.

(b) The notice of parking violation represents a determination that a parking violation has been committed, and such determination shall be final unless contested as provided herein.

Section 24-334. Responsibilities of person who receives notice; liability of vehicle owner.

(a) Any person who receives notice of a parking violation shall respond to such notice as provided in this section within ten (10) days of the date of the notice, by either paying the civil penalty set forth in the notice, or requesting a hearing pursuant to these procedures before the Chattanooga Parking Citation Enforcement Hearing Board.

(b) If the owner of a vehicle cited for a parking violation has not responded to the notice within ten (10) days as provided in this section, the violator shall be subject to the additional penalties as established in Section 24-326.

(c) The registered owner of a vehicle at the time the violation occurred shall be liable for all civil penalties which he has refused to pay.

Section 24-335. Hearing.

(a) Except as otherwise set forth in sections 24-337 and 24-338 below regarding impoundment of vehicles, any person cited by the Parking Authority for a parking violation may contest the determination that a violation occurred by requesting in writing a hearing before the Chattanooga Parking Citation Enforcement Hearing Board. Such hearing shall be held no later than thirty (30) days from the date of receipt of the request, unless prior to the hearing the person requesting such a hearing requests an extension of time not to exceed fourteen (14) days. No less than seven (7) days prior to the date set for the hearing, the Chattanooga Parking Citation Enforcement Hearing Board shall notify the registered owner of the vehicle of the date, time and place of the hearing. Any person requesting a hearing who fails to appear at the time and place set for the hearing shall be deemed to have refused to pay the fine levied by the citation.

(b) The Chattanooga Parking Citation Enforcement Hearing Board may consider the parking citation and any other written report by the police officer or parking citation officer who issued the citation in lieu of the police officer's or parking citation officer's personal appearance at the hearing.

(c) At the hearing, after consideration of the evidence, the Chattanooga Parking Citation Enforcement Hearing Board shall determine whether a violation was committed. Where it has not been established that the violation was committed, an order dismissing the citation shall be entered. Where it has been established that a violation was committed, the Chattanooga Parking Citation Enforcement Hearing Board shall uphold the citation and order the owner to pay the citation within seven (7) days. A copy of such order shall be issued to the owner. Any person ordered to pay the civil penalty who fails to do so within seven (7) days shall be deemed to have refused to pay the civil penalty levied by the citation, and shall also be liable for the payment of the additional civil penalties set forth in 24-326.

Section 24-336. City Court Adjudication.

Any person not satisfied with the alternate procedures provided herein or the decision of the Chattanooga Parking Citation Enforcement Hearing Board may by written request provided to the Parking Authority within ten (10) days of the Board's decision require that their citation be referred to the Chattanooga City Court for adjudication.

Section 24-337. Immobilization and Impoundment of vehicles.

(a) If a vehicle has a record of three (3) or more currently outstanding delinquent parking citations which have been outstanding for more than sixty (60) days and are not under appeal, and if the Parking Authority is in compliance with the procedural requirements of this section, the Parking Authority may immobilize or impound a motor vehicle parked, stopped or standing upon a street or public way within areas where the Parking Authority has been granted enforcement authority. Such power is in addition to the authority granted pursuant to section 24-303 to remove and impound vehicles declared to be a public nuisance.

(b) The Parking Authority may only undertake the immobilization or impoundment of a motor vehicle upon satisfaction of all of the following conditions precedent:

(i) At least three (3) citations for parking violations must be outstanding and must be delinquent for more than sixty (60) days with respect to the vehicle for which immobilization or impoundment is imposed;

(ii) The Parking Authority shall have delivered written notice to the owner of such vehicle at the last indicated address in records maintained by appropriate state authorities, or by notification of proposed impoundment in a letter placed on the windshield of the car proposed for immobilization or impoundment;

(iii) At least ten (10) days have passed since the notification by the Parking Authority under subparagraph (ii) above;

(iv) The owner of a vehicle proposed for impoundment or immobilization has not advised the Parking Authority in writing the owner's belief that impoundment is unwarranted, and,

(v) The owner has not requested a hearing to challenge the validity of the impoundment under the provisions of Section 24-338 below.

(c) The Parking Authority, in addition to the civil penalties levied for parking or traffic offenses, may impose reasonable towing, handling and storage charges upon the owner of such impounded vehicle.

(d) The Parking Authority may condition the release of an immobilization or impounded vehicle upon the payment of all outstanding fines and late fees levied for parking or

traffic offenses and the immobilization, towing, handling and storage charges imposed thereon, unless the owner or other person entitled to possession challenges the validity of the vehicle may be released to the owner or other person entitled to possession only upon proof of ownership or right to possession. The Parking Authority may require reasonable security, bond or other assurances of indemnification from a person who is not the registered owner of the vehicle prior to releasing the vehicle to such person.

(e) For purposes of this section 24-339, “impoundment” shall mean either removal to a secure location or immobilization of the vehicle at the site of the violation by a device attached to the vehicle.

Section 24-338. Hearing to challenge validity of impoundment.

(a) The owner of a motor vehicle which has been impounded for parking violations pursuant to this chapter, or other person entitled to possession, may challenge the validity of such impoundment and request in writing a hearing before the Chattanooga Parking Citation Enforcement Hearing Board. The hearing shall be conducted within ten (10) business days of the date of the request, unless the owner or other person entitled to possession waives the limitation or the Parking Authority shows good cause for such delay. The Parking Authority shall retain possession of the vehicle pending the hearing, unless the owner or other person claiming right of possession posts a bond in an amount equal to the civil penalties and fees accrued as of the date of the hearing request. If the owner or person claiming possession of the vehicle is unable to pay the amount of the bond, the hearing shall be held within seventy-two (72) hours of the date the request for hearing is received, unless such person requests or agrees to a continuance.

(b) No less than five (5) days prior to the date set for the hearing, the Parking Authority shall notify the person requesting the hearing of the date, time and place of the hearing. In the case of a hearing required to be held within seventy-two (72) hours of the date of the request as provided in this section, the person requesting the hearing shall be informed at the time of his request, or as soon thereafter as practicable, of the date, time and place of the hearing.

(c) Any person who refuses or, except for good cause, fails to appear at the time and place set for the hearing shall be deemed to have conceded on his and the owner's behalf the validity of the impoundment.

(d) At the hearing, after consideration of the evidence, the Chattanooga Parking Citation Enforcement Hearing Board shall determine whether the impoundment was valid and reasonable. Where it has not been established that the impoundment was justified, an order releasing the vehicle shall be entered. All fines and fees paid or amounts posted as bond because of the impoundment of the vehicle shall be returned. Where it has been established that the impoundment was justified, the board shall uphold the impoundment and condition the release of the vehicle upon payment of all civil penalties and fees accruing thereto. If bond has been posted as security for release of the vehicle, said bond shall be forfeited to the Parking Authority. Any fines or fees in excess of the amount of the bond posted shall be ordered to be paid by the owner of the vehicle to the Parking Authority. The Chattanooga Parking Citation Enforcement Hearing Board shall furnish the owner or

person appearing on the owner's behalf with a copy of its order. Parking citation and any other written report made under oath by the issuing officer in lieu of the officer's personal appearance at the hearing.

Section 24-339. Appeal of impoundment determination.

An appeal from the Chattanooga Parking Citation Enforcement Hearing Board's determination may be made to a court of competent jurisdiction as provided by law. If the court finds that the impoundment was not justified, the Parking Authority shall release the vehicle, and if applicable, return all civil penalties and fees paid as a result of the impoundment.

Section 24-340. Unclaimed vehicles to be deemed abandoned.

If within three (3) business days of impoundment a motor vehicle impounded by the Parking Authority has not been claimed, or a hearing has not been requested pursuant to these procedures, the vehicle shall be deemed to have been abandoned and the procedures of T.C.A. 55-16-105 shall be followed.

Sections 24-341 -- 24-349. Reserved.

(Ord. No. 12626, § 4, 7-10-12)

DIVISION 5. SPECIAL STOPS

Sec. 24-356. Obedience to signals indicating approach of train.

Whenever any person driving a vehicle approaches a railroad grade crossing under any of the circumstances stated in this section, the driver of such vehicle shall stop within fifty (50) feet but not less than fifteen (15) feet from the nearest rail of such railroad, and shall not proceed until he can do so safely. The foregoing requirements shall apply when:

- (1) A clearly visible electric or mechanical device gives warning of the immediate approach of a railroad train.
- (2) A crossing gate is lowered or when a human flagman gives or continues to give a signal of the approach or passage of a railroad train.
- (3) A railroad train approaching within approximately one thousand five hundred (1,500) feet of the highway crossing emits a signal audible from such distance and such railroad train, by reason of its speed or nearness to such crossing, is an immediate hazard.
- (4) An approaching railroad train is plainly visible and is in hazardous proximity to such crossing.

(Code 1986, § 24-356)

Cross reference--Railroads generally, Ch. 29.

State law reference--Similar provisions, T.C.A., § 55-8-145(a).

Sec. 24-357. Avoiding crossing gates or barriers at railroad crossings.

No person shall drive any vehicle through, around or under any crossing gate or barrier at a railroad crossing while such gate or barrier is closed or is being opened or closed.

(Code 1986, § 24-357)

Cross reference--Railroads generally, Ch. 29.

State law reference--Similar provisions, T.C.A., § 55-8-145(b).

Sec. 24-358. Certain vehicles to stop at all railroad grade crossings.

(a) The driver of any motor vehicle carrying passengers for hire or of any school bus carrying any school child or of any vehicle carrying explosive substances or flammable liquids as a cargo or part of a cargo, before crossing at grade any track or tracks of a railroad, shall stop such vehicle within fifty (50) feet but not less than fifteen (15) feet from the nearest rail of such railroad and while so stopped shall listen and look in both directions along such track for any approaching train and for signals indicating the approach of a train, except as hereinafter provided, and shall not proceed until he can do so safely. After stopping as required herein and upon proceeding when it is safe to do so, the driver of any such vehicle shall cross only in such gear of the vehicle that there will be no necessity for changing gears while traversing such crossing and the driver shall not shift gears while crossing the tracks.

(b) No stop need be made at any such crossing where a police officer or a traffic-control signal directs traffic to proceed.

(Code 1986, § 24-358)

Cross reference--Railroads generally, Ch. 29.

State law reference--Similar provisions, T.C.A., § 55-8-147(a),(b).

Sec. 24-359. Effect of preceding sections as to right of recovery.

None of the provisions of sections 24-356 to 24-358 of this Code shall be construed as abridging or in any way affecting the common law right of recovery of litigants in damage suits that may be pending or brought against any railroad company or other common carrier.

(Code 1986, § 24-359)

Sec. 24-360. Moving heavy equipment at railroad grade crossings.

(a) No person shall operate or move any crawler-type tractor, steam shovel, derrick, roller or any equipment or structure having a normal operating speed of ten (10) or less miles per hour or a vertical body or load clearance of less than one-half (2) inch per foot of the distance between any two (2) adjacent axles or in any event of less than nine (9) inches, measured above the level surface of a roadway, upon or across any tracks at a railroad grade crossing without first complying with this section.

(b) Before making any such crossing, the person operating or moving any such vehicle or equipment shall first stop the same not less than fifteen (15) feet nor more than fifty (50) feet from the nearest rail of such railroad and while so stopped shall listen and look in both directions along such track for any approaching train, and shall not proceed until the crossing can be made safely.

(c) No such crossing shall be made when warning is given by automatic signal or crossing gates or a flagman or otherwise of the immediate approach of a railroad train or car. If a flagman is provided by the railroad, movement over the crossing shall be made under his direction.

(Code 1986, § 24-360)

Cross reference--Railroads generally, Ch. 29.

State law reference--Similar provisions, T.C.A., § 55-8-148.

Sec. 24-361. Authority of traffic engineer to determine the placement of stop signs on through streets.

It shall be the duty of the city traffic engineer to determine the installation of a stop sign on every street intersecting a through street, or intersecting that portion thereof described and designated as such by this Code or any other ordinance of this city unless traffic at such intersection is controlled at all times by traffic-control signals; provided however, that, at the intersection of two (2) such through streets or at the intersection of a through street and a heavy traffic street not so designated, stop signs shall be erected at the approaches of either of such streets, as may be determined by the city traffic engineer upon the basis of an engineering and traffic study.

(Code 1986, § 24-361)

Sec. 24-362. Requirements for stop signs; obedience.

(a) Every stop sign shall bear the word "Stop" in letters not less than eight (8) inches in height. Such sign shall, at nighttime, be rendered luminous by steady or flashing internal illumination, by a fixed floodlight projected on the face of the sign or by efficient reflecting elements on the face of the sign.

(b) Every stop sign shall be erected as near as practicable to the nearest line of the crosswalk on the near side of the intersection, or, if there is no crosswalk, then as close as practicable to the nearest line of the roadway.

(c) Every driver of a vehicle approaching a stop sign shall stop before entering the crosswalk at the near side of the intersection, or, in the event there is no crosswalk, shall stop at a clearly marked stop line, but if none, then at the point nearest the intersecting roadway where the driver has a view of approaching traffic on the intersecting roadway before entering the intersection, except when directed to proceed by a police officer or traffic-control signal.

(Code 1986, § 24-362)

State law reference--Similar provisions, T.C.A., § 55-8-149.

Sec. 24-363. Stop signs at other than through streets.

The city traffic engineer is hereby authorized to determine and designate intersections where particular hazard exists upon other than through streets and to determine whether vehicles shall stop and one (1) or more entrances to any such stop intersection, and shall erect a stop sign at every such place where a stop is required.

(Code 1986, § 24-363)

Cross reference--City traffic engineer generally, § 24-96 et seq.

Sec. 24-364. Stops required of vehicles emerging from alleys, driveways, buildings.

The driver of a vehicle within a business or residence district emerging from an alley, driveway or building shall stop such vehicle immediately prior to driving onto a sidewalk or onto the sidewalk area extending across any alleyway or driveway, and shall yield the right-of-way to any pedestrian as may be necessary to avoid collision, and upon entering the roadway shall yield the right-of-way to all vehicles approaching on such roadway.

(Code 1986, § 24-364)

State law reference--Similar provisions, T.C.A., § 55-8-150.

Sec. 24-365. Stopped vehicles not to block intersections or crosswalks.

No driver shall enter an intersection or marked crosswalk unless there is sufficient space on the other side of the intersection or crosswalk to accommodate the vehicle he is operating without obstructing the passage of other vehicles or pedestrians, notwithstanding any traffic-control signal indication to proceed.

(Code 1986, § 24-365)

Secs. 24-366--24-375. Reserved.

DIVISION 5. SNOW OR ICE EMERGENCY

Sec. 24-376. Proclamation.

(a) Upon receiving information that a condition of snowfall, snow and/or ice accumulation is creating or is likely to create hazardous street conditions endangering or impeding or likely to endanger or impede the movement of fire, police, emergency or other vehicular traffic or to otherwise endanger the safety, health or welfare of the public, the mayor shall forthwith proclaim the existence of a snow or ice emergency, the original of which proclamation shall be filed with the clerk of the city council.

(b) After the proclamation of a snow or ice emergency, the mayor shall forthwith notify the county department of emergency preparedness. This department shall notify the news media of the proclamation of a snow and ice emergency.

(c) If the mayor is absent from the city, or is disabled, incapacitated or otherwise unable to act or function as mayor, then the powers vested in the mayor by this section shall vest in the following officials in the order named, depending upon whether such officials are present in the city, and are not disabled, incapacitated or otherwise unable to act or function as such official:

(1) Chairman of the council;

(2) Vice-chairman of the council; and

(3) Chief of police.

(Code 1986, § 24-376; Ord. No. 9654, §§ 10 and 111, 1-6-92)

Sec. 24-377. Special parking restrictions.

(a) "Emergency snow route" no parking signs shall be posted at appropriate locations along the streets or portions thereof identified in paragraph (c) of this section.

(b) No person shall stop, stand or park a vehicle, except when necessary to avoid conflict with other traffic or in compliance with law or the direction of a police officer along any street which is posted as a "snow emergency route" no parking location during such time as a proclamation of snow or ice emergency is effective. For purposes of this section a snow or ice emergency shall be effective one (1) hour after the issuance of a proclamation of a snow or ice emergency and shall remain in effect for forty-eight (48) hours; provided that, the effective period of snow or ice emergency may be extended or shortened by the proclamation of the mayor.

(c) "Emergency snow route" no parking signs shall be posted along the following streets or portions thereof:

Brainerd Road, north side, between West Brow Terrace and Missionary Ridge Tunnel;

Brainerd Road, south side, between Missionary Ridge Tunnel and Rosemont Drive;

Cherokee Boulevard, east side, between Black Street and Stringers Ridge Tunnel;

Cherokee Boulevard, west side, between Stringers Ridge Tunnel and Gurley Street;

Glenwood Drive, east side, between Third Street and Parkwood Avenue;

Glenwood Drive, west side, between Citico Avenue and North Chamberlain Avenue;

Glenwood Drive, west side, between North Chamberlain Avenue and Citico Avenue.
(Code 1986, § 24-377)

Secs. 24-378 -- 24-379. Reserved.

DIVISION 8. NEIGHBORHOOD PARKING

(Ord. No. 12626, § 6, 7-10-12)

Sec. 24-380. Definitions.

The following words, terms and phrases, when used in this division, shall have the meanings ascribed to them in this section, except where the context clearly indicates a different meaning:

"*Commuter vehicle*" means a motor vehicle parked in a residential area by a person who is not a resident property owner, tenant or lessee of any such area and who has not obtained a parking permit for the particular motor vehicle that is so parked.

"*Restricted on-street parking area*" means a contiguous or nearly contiguous area containing streets or parts thereof primarily abutted by property which is zoned R-1, R-2, R-3, R-3MD, RZ-1, RT-1 or R-4 designation on the official zoning map records and designated for restricted parking by the city traffic engineer pursuant to criteria and procedures established in this division.

"*Fiscal year*" means the period beginning July 1 and ending June 30 of the following year.

"*Residential parking permit*" means a special permit issued hereunder for the privilege of parking on a street designated as a restricted on-street parking area for a time limit determined by the city traffic engineer.

(Ord. No. 10148, § 1, 12-20-94)

Sec. 24-381. Designation generally; compliance.

(a) Upon approval of the City Council and after following the procedures set out in this division, the city traffic engineer is hereby authorized to designate "restricted on-street parking areas" by appropriate signs and recording thereof on the official traffic records in which the parking of vehicles may be restricted on public streets beyond a designated time period at certain times during the day and on designated weekdays, only to vehicles bearing a valid residential parking permit issued pursuant to this section. This authority shall be in addition to any other authority the city traffic engineer may have to regulate the times and conditions of motor vehicle parking on public streets.

(b) In order to determine whether a particular area should be designated as a restricted on-street parking area, the city traffic engineer may conduct, upon his own initiative or upon a petition of a majority of the property owners in such proposed area, addressed to the Mayor, a study to determine if the proposed area meets the criteria set forth above. Following the study, and upon approval of the Mayor, the city traffic engineer shall determine whether to designate the proposed area under consideration as a restricted on-street parking area or to remove the designation in the case of a previously established restricted on-street parking area. Following the approval by the City Council of the designation of a restricted on-street parking area, the city traffic engineer shall cause the regulation to be recorded upon the official traffic records and retained permanently in the office of the traffic engineer. In addition, the city traffic engineer shall cause parking signs to be erected upon public

streets in the area, indicating the times, locations and conditions upon which parking shall be by permit only.
(Ord. No. 10148, § 1, 12-20-94)

Sec. 24-382. Designation of restricted on-street parking areas.

Areas, streets or portions of streets named in Section 24-506 of this Code, Schedule VI, and such other areas, streets or portions of streets as may hereafter be included in Schedule VI, lying within the City shall constitute a restricted on-street parking area.
(Ord. No. 10148, § 1, 12-20-94)

Sec. 24-383. Eligibility and criteria for establishment.

(a) An R-1, R-2, R-3, R-3MD, RZ, RZ-1, RT-1 or R-4 zoned area shall be deemed eligible for designation as a restricted on-street parking area for residential permit parking if, based on objective criteria established in this section, parking therein is impacted by commuter vehicles between 7:00 a.m. and 6:00 p.m., weekdays, except official city holidays.

(b) The following objective criteria shall be used in evaluating the need for restricted parking in a residentially zoned area in accordance with this section. For an area, however big or small, to be eligible for residential permit parking, that area must meet the following criteria:

- (1) During any period between the hours of 7:00 a.m. and 6:00 p.m., weekdays, except official city holidays, the number of vehicles parked (or standing), legally or illegally, on the streets in the area is equal to seventy (70) percent or more of the legal on-street parking capacity of the area. For purpose of this criterion, a legal parking space shall be twenty (20) linear feet.
- (2) During the same period as in paragraph (1), twenty-five (25) percent or more of the vehicles parked (or standing) on the streets in the area are not registered in the name of a person residing in this area.
- (3) Prior to an area being designated as a permit parking area, the following factors shall be considered:
 - a. The possibility of a reduction in vehicle miles traveled.
 - b. The likelihood of alleviating traffic congestion, illegal parking, and related health and safety hazards.
 - c. The proximity of public transportation.
 - d. The desire and need of the area property owners for residential permit parking.

- e. The need for parking for periods in excess of the designated time limit for business establishments and the general public for health or commercial business purposes.
- f. Such other factors as may be required according to the Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices or Tennessee Code Annotated.

(Ord. No. 10148, § 1, 12-20-94)

Sec. 24-384. Issuance of special parking permits upon application; terms, etc.

(a) Following the official designation of a restricted on-street parking area, the city traffic engineer or his designee shall issue appropriate residential parking permits. Upon application a permit shall be issued only to the owner or operator of a motor vehicle who resides in a restricted on-street parking area.

(b) The application for a permit shall contain the name of the owner or operator of the motor vehicle, residential address, the motor vehicle's make, model, registration number and the number of the applicant's operator's permit. In the absence of this information, a current lease agreement will be required.

(c) It shall constitute a violation of this article for any person to falsely represent himself as eligible for a parking permit or to furnish any false information in an application to the chief of police in order to obtain a parking permit.

(d) The city traffic engineer or his designated representative shall issue permits to qualifying applicants for a fee of twenty-five dollars (\$25.00) annually. Any permit issued hereunder is nontransferable to another person or another vehicle.

(e) The city traffic engineer may make provisions for the issuance of temporary parking permits at no charge to bona fide visitors of a designated restricted on-street parking area.
(Ord. No. 10148, § 1, 12-20-94; Ord. No. 12359, § 3, 3-02-10)

Sec. 24-385. Privileges and restrictions on parking permits.

(a) The holder of a parking permit shall be permitted to stand or park a motor vehicle displaying the permit and operated by him in any designated restricted on-street parking area during such times and places as the parking of motor vehicles therein is permitted. While a vehicle for which a parking permit has been issued is so parked, such permit shall be displayed on the left inside of the rear window of the vehicle. A parking permit shall not guarantee or reserve to the holder a parking space within a designated restricted on-street parking area.

(b) A parking permit shall not authorize the holder thereof to stand or park a motor vehicle in such places or during such times as the stopping, standing or parking of a motor vehicle is prohibited

or set aside for specified types of vehicles, nor exempt the holder from the observance of any traffic regulation other than the designated parking time limit within the restricted on-street parking area.
(Ord. No. 10148, § 1, 12-20-94)

Sec. 24-386. Unauthorized use of parking permit.

No person other than the permittee named thereon shall use the parking permit or display it on a vehicle operated or parked, and any such use or display by a person other than the permittee shall constitute a violation of this article by the permittee and by the person who so used or displayed such parking permit.

(Ord. No. 10148, § 1, 12-20-94)

Sec. 24-387. Revocation of parking permit.

The City Court of Chattanooga may revoke the parking permit of any permittee found to be in violation of this division and, upon written notification thereof, the permittee shall surrender such permit to the city traffic engineer. Failure, when so requested, to surrender a parking permit so revoked shall constitute a violation of this division.

(Ord. No. 10148, § 1, 12-20-94)

Secs. 24-388 -- 24-390. Reserved.

ARTICLE XI. VEHICLE LICENSES¹⁰

Sec. 24-391. Applicability and exemptions.

The provisions of this article shall apply to all motor vehicles for which a certificate of registration and registration plates have been issued by the State of Tennessee to an address within the City of Chattanooga including, without limitation, passenger automobiles, trucks, buses, straight vans, window vans, sports vans, pickup trucks, taxicabs and all other motor vehicles, except buses operated by the Chattanooga Area Regional Transportation Authority and interstate trucks or carriers licensed by the Interstate Commerce Commission. The provisions of this article shall not apply to motor vehicles registered to a governmental entity or to two-wheel motor driven vehicles.

(Code 1986, § 24-391)

¹⁰ **Editor's note**--Ord. No. 8972, § 1, enacted June 28, 1988, deleted Article XI, Vehicle Licenses, in its entirety, and added a new Article XI in lieu thereof as herein set out. Former Article XI consisted of §§ 24-391--24-398 and derived from Code 1968, §§ 24-299--24-306.

Annotation--This article is a valid regulatory measure within the police powers of the city; the required license is not a tax and does not offend the interstate commerce clause of the U.S. Constitution; City of Chattanooga v. Veatch, 202 Tenn. 338, 304 S.W.2d 326.

Sec. 24-392. Fees levied.

There is hereby levied an annual license fee in the amount of five dollars (\$5.00) on each motor vehicle subject to the provisions of this article.

(Code 1986, § 24-392; Ord. No. 12368, § 1, 3-16-10)

Sec. 24-393. When fees payable; collection; issuance of license.

(a) All owners or operators of motor vehicles shall pay the license fee levied in Section 24-392 annually to the city treasurer or his duly appointed representative. Such license fee shall be due and payable within thirty (30) days of initial registration or the annual renewal of registration and registration plates issued by the state for such vehicle.

(b) The Hamilton County Clerk is hereby authorized to accept license fees and to issue to the owners or operators of vehicles in the city such tags, stickers or other devices as are provided for in section 24-397 of this Code.

(Code 1986, § 24-393; Ord. No. 12368, § 1, 3-16-10)

Sec. 24-394. When payment delinquent; collection.

The license fee levied under this article shall become delinquent on the thirty-first day following initial registration with the state or renewal of registration with the state of a motor vehicle. The city treasurer shall issue distress warrants against the owners of motor vehicles who have failed to pay such fee by such date and shall have such warrants levied as provided by law. The cost of such levy shall be paid by the owner of the vehicle in which such tax is delinquent.

(Code 1986, § 24-394)

Sec. 24-395. Repealed.

(Code 1986, § 24-395, Ord. No. 12368, § 2, 3-16-10)

Sec. 24-396. Registration required.

All owners or operators of motor vehicles shall register such vehicles with the city treasurer annually within thirty (30) days of the registration or renewal of registration of such vehicle with the state and shall pay the license fee levied by this article.

(Code 1986, § 24-396)

Sec. 24-397. License to be displayed; transferability.

Upon payment of the license fee required by section 24-392 of this Code, the city treasurer shall issue to the owner or operator of each motor vehicle a tag, sticker or other device which shall bear a serial number. Such tag, sticker or other device shall be firmly attached to the lower left corner of the registration plate issued by the state. Such tag, sticker or other device shall not be transferable from one owner to another or from one vehicle to another.

(Code 1986, § 24-397)

Sec. 24-398. Use of funds.

The revenue from the license fees collected under this article shall be used in paying the costs of administration of this article, the enforcement of its provisions, for the promotion of traffic safety and installation of signs, signals, markings and other safety devices and for regulating traffic on the streets of the city.

(Code 1986, § 24-398)

Sec. 24-399. Conversion to new system.

Notwithstanding any other provision in this article to the contrary, any owner or operator of a motor vehicle shall pay the license fee levied by this article within thirty (30) days of the registration or renewal of registration of such vehicle during calendar year 1989, except that owners or operators of motor vehicles other than private passenger motor vehicles shall pay said license fee on or before April 30, 1989; the city treasurer shall issue the tag, sticker or other device provided for in section 24-397 of this Code which shall be displayed as provided in said section. Such tag, sticker or other device shall be valid until the owner or operator of a motor vehicle renews the registration of his or her vehicle with the state during calendar year 1990. At any time during calendar year 1989 or thereafter an owner or operator of a motor vehicle registers such vehicle with the state for the first time in his or her name, the license fee shall be due and payable in accordance with section 24-393 of this Code.

(Code 1986, § 24-399)

Secs. 24-400 -- 24-435. Reserved.

ARTICLE XII. VEHICLE EQUIPMENT¹¹

Sec. 24-436. Steering mechanism; alignment of wheels; suspension system.

(a) No motor vehicle shall be driven upon the streets of the city when the lash or free play in the steering system is in excess of two (2) inches. The steering wheel shall turn freely through the limit of travel in both directions. The steering arms, tie rod, drag link or other mechanism by which the vehicle is steered, and associated parts, shall be free from excessive play or wear and in no event shall the free play in the steering linkage exceed one-quarter (1/4) of an inch.

(b) The front and rear wheels shall be in good alignment and the toe-in and toe-out measurements shall not exceed thirty (30) foot slip per mile for the front wheels as measured by a bar-type scuff gauge or other toe-in measuring device; provided, further, that, in no event shall toe-in or toe-out measurement for any set of wheels be greater than one and five-tenths (1.5) times the values listed in the vehicle manufacturer's service specifications for alignment settings.

¹¹ State law reference--Vehicle equipment generally, T.C.A., § 55-9-201.

(c) Structural parts shall not be bent or damaged. Stabilizer bars shall be connected. Springs shall not be broken. Shock absorber mountings, shackles and U-bolts shall be securely attached. Rubber bushings shall not extrude out from or be missing from suspension joints. Radius rods shall not be missing or damaged.
(Code 1986, § 24-436)

Sec. 24-437. Horn.

(a) Every vehicle when operated upon any street in the city shall be equipped with a horn in good working order capable of emitting sound audible under normal conditions from a distance of not less than two hundred (200) feet. It shall be unlawful, except as otherwise provided in this section, for any vehicle to be equipped with or for any person to use upon a vehicle any siren, exhaust, compression or spark plug whistle, or for any person at any time to use a horn otherwise than as a reasonable warning or to make any unnecessary or unreasonably loud or harsh sound by means of a horn or other warning device.

(b) Every authorized emergency vehicle and emergency repair vehicle of public service companies used for emergency calls shall be equipped with a bell, siren or exhaust whistle of a type approved by the mayor, chief of police or fire chief.
(Code 1986, § 24-437; Ord. No. 9654, § 113, 1-6-92)

State law reference--Similar provisions, T.C.A., § 55-9-201.

Sec. 24-438. Mufflers and approved engine compression braking devices; definitions; noise test and signage.

(a) No person shall drive a motor vehicle on any street in the city unless such motor vehicle is equipped with a muffler in good working order and in constant operation to prevent excessive or unusual noise and annoying smoke.

(b) It shall be unlawful to use a "muffler cutout" on any motor vehicle upon any road, street or highway.

(c) Trucks, tractors, and semitrailers, as defined in T.C.A. § 55-8-101, shall not use an engine compression braking device unless the engine compression braking device is equipped with an operational approved muffler to prevent excessive or unusual noise. In this section, "approved muffler" shall mean any muffler that complies with the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Regulations on noise emissions found at 49 CFR 325, et. seq.

(d) The City Traffic Engineer is authorized and directed to conduct an engineering and traffic investigation to determine areas of the City which are subject to excessive or unusual noise and to place signage on such city streets which are necessary to limit excessive roadway noise to adjoining property owners. Excessive or unusual noise shall be considered in conformance with the provisions described in sections 25-66 through 25-74 of the Chattanooga City Code as well as this section.

(e) "Excessive or unusual noise" shall include, but not be limited to, any sound made by a motor vehicle at any time under any condition of grade, speed, acceleration, or de-acceleration which exceeds ninety (90) decibels with reference to .0002 microbar.

(f) Any test made by a mechanical instrument shall have the A Scale weighing network and fast meter response specified in American Standards Association specifications numbered S1.4-1961. Tests shall be conducted with the microphone located four and one-half (42) feet above ground level at a distance of ten (10) feet from the left rear of the vehicle while said vehicle is on asphalt or concrete. The testing machine shall be as above specified and shall have an internal calibrating feature, for field calibration by an operator, with a color scale indicating when ninety (90) decibels is exceeded.

(Code 1986, § 24-438; Ord. No. 12186, §1, 11-25-08)

State law reference--Similar provisions, T.C.A., §§ 55-7-117 and 55-9-202.

Sec. 24-439. Brakes required.

(a) Every motor vehicle, other than a motorcycle, when operated on any street in the city, shall be equipped with brakes adequate to control the movement of and to stop and hold such vehicle, including two (2) separate means of applying the brakes, each of which shall be effective to apply the brakes to at least two (2) wheels. If these two (2) separate means of applying brakes are connected in any way, they shall be constructed so that failure of any one part of the operating mechanism shall not leave the motor vehicle without brakes on at least two (2) wheels.

(b) Every motorcycle and bicycle with motor attached, when operated upon any street in the city, shall be equipped with at least one brake, which may be operated by hand or foot.

(c) Every trailer or semitrailer of a gross weight of three thousand (3,000) pounds or more, when operated on any street in the city, shall be equipped with brakes adequate to control the movement of and to stop and to hold such vehicle and designed so as to be applied by the driver of the towing motor vehicle from its cab. Such brakes shall be so designed and connected that in case of an accidental breakaway of the towed vehicle the brakes shall be automatically applied.

(d) Every new motor vehicle, trailer or semi-trailer sold in the city and operated on the streets shall be equipped with service brakes upon all wheels of every such vehicle, except trucks and truck tractors having three (3) or more axles need not have brakes on the front wheels, unless such vehicles are equipped with at least two (2) steerable axles, the wheels of one such axle need not be equipped with brakes, except any motorcycle, and except that any semi-trailer of less than one thousand five hundred (1,500) pounds gross weight need not be equipped with brakes.

(Code 1986, § 24-439)

State law reference--Similar provisions, T.C.A., § 55-9-204.

Sec. 24-440. Performance ability of brakes; maintenance of brake system.

(a) The service brakes upon any motor vehicle or combination of vehicles shall be adequate to stop such vehicles when traveling twenty (20) miles per hour within a distance of twenty-five (25)

feet when upon dry asphalt or concrete pavement surface free from loose material where the grade does not exceed one (1) percent, without leaving a twelve (12) foot wide lane.

(b) Under the above conditions, the hand brake shall be adequate to stop such vehicle or vehicles within a distance of fifty-five (55) feet and such hand brake shall be adequate to hold such vehicle or vehicles stationary on any grade upon which operated.

(c) Under the above conditions, the service brakes upon a motor vehicle equipped with two (2) wheel brakes only, and when permitted hereunder, shall be adequate to stop the vehicle within a distance of forty (40) feet and the hand brake adequate to stop the vehicle within a distance of fifty-five (55) feet.

(d) All braking distances specified in this section shall apply to all vehicles mentioned, whether or not such vehicles are loaded to the maximum capacity permitted under state law.

(e) All brakes shall be maintained in good working order and shall be so adjusted as to operate as equally as practicable with respect to the wheels on opposite sides so the vehicle. The force applied by the service brakes on a front wheel or rear wheel shall not differ by more than twenty (20) per cent from the force applied by the brake on the other front wheel or rear wheel, respectively.

(f) The brake system failure indicator lamp, if part of a vehicle's original equipment, shall be operable. The brake system shall demonstrate integrity as indicated by no illumination of the brake system failure indicator light under operating conditions.

(g) The brake system shall withstand the application of force to the pedal without failure of any line or other part.

(Code 1986, § 24-440)

State law reference--Similar provisions, T.C.A., § 55-9-205.

Sec. 24-441. Windshield must be equipped with wipers.

Every motor vehicle having a windshield shall be equipped with two (2) windshield wipers for cleaning rain, snow or other moisture from the windshield in order to provide clear vision for the driver, unless one windshield wiper cleans to within one inch of each side of the windshield.

(Code 1986, § 24-441)

State law reference--Similar provisions, T.C.A., § 55-9-203.

Sec. 24-442. Lights, etc., required--Vehicles other than motor vehicles.

Every vehicle other than a motor vehicle, when traveling upon any street in the city, shall be equipped with a light attached to and on the upper left side of such vehicle, capable of displaying a light visible five hundred (500) feet to the front and five hundred (500) feet to the rear of such vehicle under ordinary atmospheric conditions. Such light shall be displayed during the period from one-half hour after sunset to one-half hour before sunrise, and at all other times when there is not sufficient light

to render clearly discernible any person on the road or highway at a distance of two hundred (200) feet ahead of such vehicle.

(Code 1986, § 24-442)

State law reference--Similar provisions, T.C.A., § 55-9-401.

Sec. 24-443. Same--Motor vehicles other than motorcycles, road rollers, road machinery or farm tractors.

(a) Every motor vehicle other than a motorcycle, road roller, road machinery or farm tractor shall be equipped with at least two (2) and not more than four (4) headlights, with at least one on each side of the front of the motor vehicle, provided that auxiliary road lighting lamps may be used, but not more than two (2) of such lamps shall be lighted at any one (1) time in addition to the two (2) required headlights and provided that no spotlight or auxiliary lamps shall be so aimed upon approaching another vehicle that any part of the high intensity portion of the beam therefrom is directed beyond the left side of the motor vehicle upon which the spotlight or auxiliary lamp is mounted, nor more than one hundred (100) feet ahead of such motor vehicle.

(b) Every motor vehicle shall be equipped with two (2) red tail lamps and two (2) red stoplights on the rear of such vehicle, and one (1) tail lamp and one (1) spotlight shall be on each side, except that passenger cars manufactured or assembled prior to January 1, 1939, trucks manufactured or assembled prior to January 1, 1968, and motorcycles and motor-driven cycles shall have at least one (1) red tail lamp and one (1) red stoplight. The stoplight shall be so arranged as to be actuated by the application of the service or foot brakes and shall be capable of being seen and distinguished from a distance of one hundred (100) feet to the rear of a motor vehicle in normal daylight but shall not project a glaring or dazzling light. The stoplight may be incorporated with the tail lamp.

(c) Each lamp and stoplight required in this section shall be in good condition and operational.

(d) No vehicle operated in this city shall be equipped with any flashing red light which displays to the front of such vehicle except school buses and emergency vehicles used in fire fighting including ambulances, fire fighting vehicles, rescue vehicles, privately owned vehicles of regular or volunteer firemen certified in section 55-9-201(c), Tennessee Code Annotated, or other emergency vehicles used in fire fighting owned, operated, or subsidized by the governing body of any county or municipality; provided, however, that, any emergency rescue vehicle owned, titled and operated by a state chartered rescue squad, a member of the Tennessee association of rescue privately owned vehicles of regular or volunteer firemen certified in § 55-9-201(c), Tennessee Code Annotated, squads, and marked with lettering at least three (3) inches in size and displayed on the left and right sides of the vehicle designating it an "emergency rescue vehicle;" any authorized civil defense emergency vehicle displaying the appropriate civil defense agency markings of at least three (3) inches; and any ambulance or vehicle equipped to provide emergency medical services properly licensed as required in the state and displaying the proper markings shall also be authorized to be lighted in one or more of the following manners:

(1) A red light visibar type with P.A. system.

- (2) A red oscillating type light.
- (3) Blinking red lights, front and rear.

Any vehicle other than an emergency vehicle authorized by this section to display flashing red lights, which displays any such lights shall be considered in violation of this provision and subject to a fine of not less than five dollars (\$5.00) nor more than fifty dollars (\$50.00) for each offense.

(Code 1986, § 24-443)

State law reference--Similar provisions, T.C.A., § 55-9-402.

Sec. 24-444. Same--Motorcycles.

Every motorcycle shall be equipped with at least one (1) and not more than two (2) head lamps.
(Code 1986, § 24-444)

State law reference--Similar provisions, T.C.A., § 55-9-403.

Sec. 24-445. Same--Vehicles having width in excess of eighty inches, truck tractors and trailers.

(a) Every motor vehicle other than any passenger car, any road roller, road machinery or farm tractor having a width of eighty (80) inches or more shall be equipped with at least the following lighting devices and reflectors:

- (1) On the front, at least two (2) headlamps, an equal number at each side; two (2) turn signals, one at each side; two (2) clearance lamps, one at each side; three (3) identification lamps, mounted on the vertical center line of the vehicle, or the vertical center line of the cab where different from the center line of the vehicle, except that where the cab is not more than forty-two (42) inches wide at the front roofline, a single lamp at the center of the cab shall be deemed to comply with the requirements for identification lamps. No part of the identification lamps or their mountings may extend below the top of the vehicle windshield;
- (2) On the rear, two (2) tail lamps, one at each side; two (2) stop lamps, one at each side; two (2) turn signals, one at each side; two (2) clearance lamps, one at each side; two (2) reflectors, one at each side; three (3) identification lamps, mounted on the vertical center line of the vehicle, provided that the identification lamps need not be lighted if obscured by a vehicle towed by the truck.
- (3) On each side, one (1) side-marker lamp at or near the front, one (1) side marker lamp at or near the rear; one (1) reflector at or near the front, and one (1) reflector at or near the rear.

(b) Every truck tractor shall be equipped as follows:

- (1) On the front, at least two (2) headlamps, an equal number at each side; two (2) turn signals, one at each side; two (2) clearance lamps, one at each side; three (3) identification lamps, mounted on the vertical center line of the vehicle, or the center line of the cab where different from the center line of the vehicle, except that where the cab is not more than forty-two (42) inches wide at the front roofline, a single lamp at the center of the cab shall be deemed to comply with the requirements for identification lamps. No part of the identification lamps or their mountings may extend below the top of the vehicle windshield;
 - (2) On the rear, one (1) tail lamp, one (1) stop lamp; two (2) reflectors, one (1) at each side; and, unless the turn signals on the front are so constructed (double faced) and located as to be visible to passing drivers, two (2) turn signals on the rear of the cab, one (1) at each side.
- (c) Every semitrailer or full trailer eighty (80) inches or more in overall width, except converter dollies, shall be equipped as follows:
- (1) On the front, two (2) clearance lamps, one (1) at each side;
 - (2) On the rear, two (2) tail lamps, one (1) at each side; two (2) stop lamps one (1) at each side; two (2) turn signals, one (1) at each side; two (2) clearance lamps, one (1) at each side; two (2) reflectors, one (1) at each side; three (3) identification lamps, mounted on the vertical center line of the vehicle, provided that the identification lamps need not be lighted if obscured by another vehicle in the same combination;
 - (3) On each side, one side-marker lamp at or near the front; one (1) side marker lamp at or near the rear; one (1) reflector at or near the front; one (1) reflector at or near the rear; and, in case of semitrailers and full trailers thirty (30) feet or more in length, at least one (1) additional side-marker lamp at optional height and at least one (1) additional reflector, the additional side-marker lamp (or lamps) and reflector (or reflectors) to be at or near the center or at approximately uniform spacing in the length of the vehicle;
 - (4) For the purposes of these regulations, a converter dolly is a motor vehicle with a fifth wheel lower half or equivalent mechanism, the attachment of which vehicle converts a semitrailer to a full trailer. Each dolly, when towed singly by another vehicle, and not as part of a full trailer, shall be equipped with one (1) stop lamp, one (1) tail lamp, and two (2) reflectors on the rear. No lighting devices or reflectors are required on the front or side of any dolly.
- (d) During the time when lights are required to be displayed, there shall be attached to the rearmost extremity of any load which projects four (4) feet or more beyond the rear of the body of the motor vehicle, or at any tailboard or tailgate so projecting, or to the rearmost extremity of any load, carried on a pole trailer, at least one red lamp, securely fastened thereto, which shall be visible from a distance of five hundred (500) feet to the sides and rear under normal atmospheric conditions. At all other times, a red flag of cloth, synthetic or man-made material shall be so displayed.
- (Code 1986, § 24-445)

State law reference--Similar provisions, T.C.A., § 55-9-405.

Sec. 24-446. Performance ability of lights.

(a) The headlights of every motor vehicle shall be so constructed, equipped, arranged, focused, aimed and adjusted that they will at all times mentioned in section 24-338(a) of this Code, and under normal atmospheric conditions and on a level road produce a driving light sufficient to render clearly discernible a person two hundred (200) feet ahead, but shall not project a glaring or dazzling light to persons in front of such headlights.

(b) Operation of headlights during periods of rain, as required in this section, shall be made during any time when rain, mist, or other precipitation, including snow, necessitates the constant use of windshield wipers by motorists. Notwithstanding any provision of the law to the contrary, any person who is arrested or receives a traffic citation for violation of the provisions of this paragraph of this section upon conviction shall not be fined more than the maximum fine nor less than the minimum fine as provided by law for such violation nor shall any cost be imposed or assessed against him. Such conviction shall not be reported to the department of safety under the provisions of sections 55-10-306 and 55-12-155, Tennessee Code Annotated. Notwithstanding any provision of the law to the contrary, any person who is convicted of a violation of the provisions of this subsection shall be punished by a fine of two dollars (\$2.00).

(c) Whenever the road lighting equipment on a motor vehicle is so arranged that the driver may select at will between two (2) or more distributors of lights from headlights or lamps or auxiliary road lighting lamps or lights or combinations thereof, directed to different elevation, the following requirements shall apply while driving during the times when lights are required:

(1) When there is no oncoming vehicle within five hundred (500) feet, the driver shall use an upper distribution of light; provided, however, that, a lower distribution of light may be used when fog, dust, or other atmospheric conditions make it desirable for reasons of safety, and where there is sufficient light to render clearly discernible persons and vehicles on the highway at a distance of five hundred (500) feet ahead and when following another vehicle within five hundred (500) feet.

(2) When within five hundred (500) feet of an oncoming vehicle, a driver shall use a distribution of light so aimed that the glaring rays therefrom are not directed into the eyes of the oncoming driver.

(d) Whenever the motor vehicle is equipped with directional signal lights, they shall be operable.

(Code 1986, § 24-446)

State law reference--Similar provisions, T.C.A., §§ 55-9-406, 55-9-407.

Sec. 24-447. Emergency accessories for certain vehicles.

Every motor vehicle according to its type or character of operation as listed below, shall carry at all times the following emergency parts and accessories, which shall be in proper and effective working order and available for immediate use: On every bus, truck or truck tractor, except pickup trucks, at least one fire extinguisher, of a type inspected and labeled by Underwriters' Laboratories, Incorporated, under classification B, and utilizing an extinguishing agent which does not need protection from freezing (minimum size, two-pound dry chemical type); one (1) red lantern, when projecting loads are carried; and one (1) red cloth flag, not less than twelve (12) inches square, when projecting loads are carried.

(Code 1986, § 24-447)

State law reference--Similar provisions, T.C.A., § 55-9-102.

Sec. 24-448. Vehicles injuring pavement not to be used on streets.

No vehicle, truck, engine or tractor of any kind, whether propelled by steam, gasoline or otherwise, shall be permitted to operate upon any street in the city which, either by reason of its weight or the character of its wheels, will materially injure the surface or foundation of such street, unless the owner or operator of such vehicle has complied with the rules and regulations prescribed by the state highway department relating to the use of highways by such vehicles.

(Code 1986, § 24-448)

Sec. 24-449. Mudguards required on certain vehicles.

(a) No person shall operate upon a public highway or street any motor vehicle, including a separate truck tractor (normally used in a tractor-trailer combination) or combination of vehicles having a carrying capacity in excess of three thousand (3,000) pounds, which motor vehicle or combination of vehicles is not equipped with rear fenders, mud flaps or mudguards which shall be of such size as will substantially prevent the projection of rocks, dirt, water or other substances to the rear. Such fenders, flaps or guards shall be of a type approved by the state commissioner of safety.

(b) This section shall have no application to farm vehicles or vehicles used by farmers to haul produce from farm to market, nor shall it apply to vehicles used exclusively for hauling logs.

(Code 1986, § 24-449)

State law reference--Similar provisions, T.C.A., § 55-9-212.

Sec. 24-450. Television, moving picture screens prohibited.

No television screen or other device of a similar nature shall be installed in a motor vehicle or used in any position or location where it may be visible to the driver or where it may in any other manner interfere with the safe operation and control of the vehicle. It shall be unlawful for any person to install or cause to be installed, a television screen or other device of a similar nature in violation of the provisions of this section or to operate upon the public highways or sell within this city any motor vehicle which has a television screen or other device of a similar nature installed or located in violation of the provisions of this section.

(Code 1986, § 24-450)

State law reference--Similar provisions, T.C.A., § 55-9-105.

Sec. 24-451. Tires; wheel assemblies.

Every motor vehicle shall be equipped with tires having a tread depth of not less than one-sixteenth (1/16) of an inch deep. The vehicle shall be equipped with tires on the same axle that are matched in nominal tire size designation, construction and profile. Tires shall be free from chunking, bumps, knots or bulges evidencing cord, ply or tread separation from the casting or other adjacent materials. Tire cords or belting materials shall not be exposed, either to the naked eye or when cuts or abrasions on the tire are probed. A fire rim, wheel disc, or spider shall have no visible cracks, elongated bolt holes, or indication of repair by welding. The lateral and radial runout of each rim bead area shall not exceed three-thirty-seconds of an inch total runout.

(Code 1986, § 24-451)

Sec. 24-452. Rearview mirrors.

All motor vehicles shall be equipped with rearview mirrors that present a clear field of vision to the rear.

(Code 1986, § 24-452)

State law reference--Rearview mirrors required for trucks, T.C.A., § 55-9-206.

Sec. 24-453. Glass not to be defective.

No motor vehicle shall be equipped with windshield or door glass that is broken, cracked, discolored, or in any manner so defective as to obstruct or distort clear driver vision to the front, rear and sides.

(Code 1986, § 24-453)

Sec. 24-454. Operation of motor vehicle without adequate energy absorption system prohibited; alteration of altitude from ground level of passenger car prohibited; exceptions; enforcement; penalties.

(a) No person shall operate a motor vehicle on any road, street, or highway unless the vehicle is equipped with a bumper or other energy absorption system with an analogous function.

(b) No person shall operate a passenger vehicle, except a four-wheel drive recreational vehicle, of a type required to be registered under the laws of this state upon a public highway or street modified by reason of alteration of its altitude from the ground if its bumpers, measured to any point on a load-bearing member on the horizontal bumper bar, are not within the range of fourteen (14) inches to twenty-two (22) inches above the ground, except that no vehicle shall be modified to cause the vehicle body or chassis to come in contact with the ground or expose the fuel tank to damage from collision or cause the wheels to come in contact with the body under normal operation and that no part of the original suspension system shall be disconnected to defeat the safe operation of the suspension system; provided that, nothing contained in this section shall prevent the installation of heavy duty equipment

to include shock absorbers and overload springs; and provided, further, that, nothing contained in this section shall prevent a person from operating a motor vehicle on a public highway with normal wear of the suspension system if normal wear does not affect the control of the vehicle. No person shall operate a four-wheel drive recreational vehicle of a type required to be registered under the laws of this state upon a public highway or street modified by reason of alteration of its altitude from the ground if its bumpers, measured to any point on a load-bearing member on the horizontal bumper bar, are not within the range of fourteen (14) inches to thirty-one (31) inches above the ground, except that no vehicle shall be modified to cause the vehicle body or chassis to come in contact with the ground or expose the fuel tank to damage from collision or cause the wheels to come in contact with the body under normal operation and that no part of the original suspension system shall be disconnected to defeat the safe operation of the suspension system; provided that, nothing contained in this section shall prevent the installation of heavy duty equipment to include shock absorbers and overload springs; and provided, further, that, nothing contained in this section shall prevent a person from operating a motor vehicle on a public highway with normal wear of the suspension system if normal wear does not affect the control of the vehicle. In the case of a four-wheel drive vehicle where the thirty-one (31) inches limitation is exceeded, the vehicle will comply with this section if the vehicle is equipped with a drop bumper. Such a drop bumper must be bolted and welded to the frame of the vehicle and be made of a strength equal to a stock bumper.

(c) This section shall not apply to freight motor vehicles and/or other vehicles which have designs which would intrinsically preclude conformity with this provision. This section also shall not apply to any vehicle which has an unaltered and undamaged stock bumper or energy absorption system as supplied by the manufacturer of the vehicle.

(d) Any law enforcement officer charged with the enforcement of traffic laws and regulations may stop and inspect motor vehicles which appear to be operated in violation of this section. If, upon inspection, the vehicle is found to be in violation of this section, the operator shall be issued a citation stating the particulars of the violation and, in general, the repairs necessary to bring the vehicle into compliance with this section. The citation shall also state a time and place for appearance in a court of competent traffic jurisdiction, not less than fourteen (14) days from the date of the issuance of the citation.

(e) If, upon reinspection at such an appearance, the defect is found to have been corrected, or the vehicle is found to be in compliance with this section, no further penalties shall be assessed. If, however, the vehicle is found not to be in compliance with this section, the operator shall be fined not less than ten dollars (\$10.00) nor more than twenty-five dollars (\$25.00). Upon conviction of a second or subsequent offense involving the same vehicle shall be suspended until the defect has been corrected. The vehicle may, however, be operated for the purpose of traveling to and from an establishment or location where repairs are to be performed.

(f) Nothing in this section shall be construed to establish standards higher than those formulated by the United States department of transportation for bumpers on passenger motor vehicles sold within the United States.

(Code 1986, § 24-454)

State law reference--Similar provisions, T.C.A., § 55-9-215.

Sec. 24-455. Windshield or safety goggles for the protection of operators and passengers.

Every motorcycle or motor-driven cycle operated upon any street of the city shall be equipped with a windshield of a type approved by the state commissioner of safety or, in the alternative, the operator and any passenger on any such motorcycle or motor-driven cycle shall be required to wear safety goggles of a type approved by the state commissioner of safety for the purpose of preventing any flying object from striking the operator or any passenger in the eyes.

(Code 1986, § 24-455)

State law reference--Similar provisions, T.C.A., § 55-9-304.

Sec. 24-456. Rearview mirror, footrests and handlebars on motorcycles and motor-driven cycles.

(a) All motorcycles and motor-driven cycles operated upon the streets of this city shall be equipped with a rearview mirror and securely attached footrests for the operators and passengers.

(b) No person shall operate any motorcycle with handlebars more than fifteen (15) inches in height above that portion of the seat occupied by the operator.

(Code 1986, § 24-456)

Sec. 24-457. Operation of improper vehicles.

No vehicle, truck, engine, or tractor of any kind, whether such vehicle be propelled by steam, gasoline, or otherwise, shall be permitted to operate upon any street, road, highway, or other public thoroughfare within the city which, either by reason of its weight or the character of its wheels, will materially injure the surface or foundation of such street, road, highway, public thoroughfare, including the bridges thereon, unless otherwise authorized by permit or approval from the Department of Public Works.

(Ord. No. 9902, § 1, 7-13-93)

Secs. 24-458 -- 24-470. Reserved.

ARTICLE XIII. BICYCLES¹²

Sec. 24-471. Responsibility of parents for children's violations.

The parent of any child and the guardian of any ward shall not authorize or knowingly permit any such child or ward to violate any of the provisions of this article.

(Code 1986, § 24-471)

State law reference--Similar provisions, T.C.A., § 55-8-171(b).

¹² **State law reference**--Bicycles generally, T.C.A., §§ 55-8-171--55-8-177.

Sec. 24-472. Applicability of regulations.

These regulations applicable to bicycles shall apply whenever a bicycle is operated upon any path set aside for the exclusive use of bicycles, subject to those exemptions stated in this chapter.
(Code 1986, § 24-472)

State law reference--Similar provisions, T.C.A., § 55-8-171(c).

Sec. 24-473. Riders subject to vehicle regulations.

Every person riding a bicycle upon a roadway shall be granted all of the rights and shall be subject to all of the duties applicable to the driver of a vehicle by this chapter, except as to special regulations in this article and except as to those provisions of this chapter which, by their nature, can have no application.

(Code 1986, § 24-473)

State law reference--For similar provisions, see T.C.A., § 55-8-172.

Sec. 24-474. Riders to ride on permanent seats.

A person propelling a bicycle shall not ride other than upon or astride a permanent and regular seat attached thereto, except for a certified police cyclist who is performing duties that require riding in a side dismounting position.

(Code 1986, § 24-474) (Ord. No. 12281, § 1, 9-1-09)

State law reference--For similar provisions, see T.C.A., § 55-8-173(a).

Sec. 24-475. Number of passengers.

No bicycle shall be used to carry more persons at one time than the number for which it is designed and equipped.

(Code 1986, § 24-475)

State law reference--Similar provisions, T.C.A., § 55-8-173(b).

Sec. 24-476. Duty to keep to right, exercise care.

Any person operating a bicycle upon a roadway at less than the normal speed of traffic at the time and place and under the conditions then existing shall ride as close as practicable to the right-hand curb or edge of the roadway, except under any of the following situations:

- (a) When overtaking and passing another vehicle proceeding in the same direction;
- (b) When preparing for a left turn at an intersection or into a private road or driveway; or
- (c) When reasonably necessary to avoid conditions including, but not limited to, fixed or moving objects, parked or moving vehicles, pedestrians, animals, surface hazards, or substandard width lanes that

make it unsafe to continue along the right-hand curb or edge. For purposes of this section, "substandard width lane" means a lane that is too narrow for a bicycle and another vehicle to travel safely side by side within the lane.

This Section does not apply to a certified police cyclist engaged in the lawful performance of duty relating to traffic control.

(Code 1986, § 24-476; Ord. No. 12281, § 2, 9-1-09)

State law reference--Similar provisions, T.C.A., § 55-8-175(a).

Sec. 24-477. Riding abreast.

Persons riding bicycles upon a roadway shall not ride more than two (2) abreast except on paths or parts of roadways set aside for the exclusive use of bicycles. Persons riding two (2) abreast shall not impede the normal and reasonable movement of traffic and, on a laned roadway, shall ride within a single lane. This Section does not apply to a certified police cyclist engaged in the lawful performance of duty relating to traffic control or in pursuit of an actual or suspected violator of the law.

(Code 1986, § 24-477; Ord. No. 12281, § 3, 9-1-09)

State law reference--Similar provisions, T.C.A., § 55-8-175(b).

Sec. 24-478. Use of bicycle paths where available.

Wherever a usable path for bicycles has been provided adjacent to a roadway, bicycle riders shall use such path and shall not use the roadway.

(Code 1986, § 24-478)

Sec. 24-479. Carrying articles on bicycles.

No person operating a bicycle shall carry any package, bundle or article which prevents the driver from keeping at least one (1) hand upon the handlebars.

(Code 1986, § 24-479)

State law reference--Similar provisions, T.C.A., § 55-8-176.

Sec. 24-480. Lights and reflectors.

Every bicycle, when in use at nighttime, shall be equipped with a lamp on the front which shall emit a white light visible from a distance of at least five hundred (500) feet to the front and with a red reflector on the rear, of a type approved by the department, which shall be visible from all distances from fifty (50) feet to three hundred (300) feet to the rear when directly in front of lawful upper beams of head lamps on a motor vehicle. A lamp emitting a red light visible from a distance of five hundred (500) feet to the rear may be used in addition to the red reflector.

(Code 1986, § 24-480)

State law reference--Similar provisions, T.C.A., § 55-8-177(a).

Sec. 24-481. Bell or other warning device required.

No person shall operate a bicycle unless it is equipped with a bell or other device capable of giving a signal audible for a distance of at least one hundred (100) feet, except that a bicycle shall not be equipped with nor shall any person use upon a bicycle any siren or whistle.
(Code 1986, § 24-481)

Sec. 24-482. Brakes.

Every bicycle shall be equipped with a brake or brakes which will enable the its driver to stop the bicycle within twenty-five (25) feet from a speed of ten (10) miles per hour on dry, level, clean pavement.

(Code 1986, § 24-482; Ord. No. 12281, § 4, 9-1-09)

State law reference--Similar provisions, T.C.A., § 55-8-177(b).

Secs. 24-483. Overtaking and Passing Bicycles.

The operator of a motor vehicle, when overtaking and passing a bicycle proceeding in the same direction on the roadway, shall leave a safe distance between the motor vehicle and the bicycle of not less than three (3) feet and shall maintain the clearance until safely past the overtaken bicycle.

(Ord. No. 12281, § 5, 9-1-09)

State law reference--Similar provisions, T.C.A., § 55-8-175(c).

Secs. 24-484 - 24-500. Reserved.

ARTICLE XIV. SCHEDULES

Sec. 24-501. Schedule I. Through streets designated.

In accordance with the provisions of section 24-207 of this Code, the following streets and parts of streets are hereby designated as through streets:

Access Road, from Hixson Pike to State Route 153. (Ord. No. 6004, § 1, 2-4-69; Ord. No. 6841, § 1, 1-21-75)

Adams Road, from Hixson Pike to approximately fifteen hundred (1500) feet north of Crescent Club Road. (Ord. No. 8181, § 1, 8-9-83)

Addison Road, from Harrison Pike to Bonny Oaks Drive. (Ord. No. 6495, § 1, 9-19-72; Ord. No. 8812, § 3, 7-21-87)

Airport Connector, from Airport Road to Shepherd Road. (Ord. No. 6495, § 1, 9-19-72)

Airport Road, from Lee Highway to Shallowford Road. (Ord. No. 5965, § 1, 10-29-68)

Alton Park Boulevard, from South Market Street to Fortieth Street.

Amnicola Highway, from Riverside Drive to State Route 153. (Ord. No. 6495, § 1, 9-19-72)

Ashland Terrace, from Hixson Pike to the city limits. (Ord. No. 6004, § 1, 2-4-69)

Bailey Avenue, from Central Avenue to Dodds Avenue.

Barton Avenue, from Hixson Pike to Veteran's Bridge. (Ord. No. 8549, § 1, 10-29-85)

Bonny Oaks Drive, from Parkway Drive to the city limits. (Ord. No. 6495, § 1, 9-19-72; Ord. No. 8812, § 3, 7-21-87)

Bonny Oaks Drive, from the city limits to Lee Highway. (Ord. No. 6495, § 1, 9-19-72; Ord. No. 8812, § 3, 7-21-87)

Boy Scout Road, from Dayton Boulevard to the Southern Railroad. (Ord. No. 6841, § 1, 1-21-75)

Brainerd Road, from McCallie Avenue Tunnel to its intersection with East Brainerd Road.

Broad Street, from Main Street to Cummings Highway. (Ord. No. 5965, § 1, 10-29-68)

Brown's Ferry Road, from Cummings Highway to Boydston Road. (Ord. No. 6841, § 1, 1-21-75)

Cassandra Smith Road, from Hamill Road to Hixson Pike. (Ord. No. 7846, § 1, 5-26-81)

Central Avenue, from East Third Street to Rossville Boulevard.

Chamberlain Avenue, north, from Citico Avenue to Glass Street. (Ord. No. 6219, § 1, 9-22-70)

Champion Road, from Highway 58 to the city limits. (Ord. No. 6404, § 1, 2-8-72)

Cherokee Boulevard, from North Market Street to the city limits.

Cromwell Road, from Shallowford Road to Jersey Pike. (Ord. No. 6495, § 1, 9-19-72)

Cummings Highway, from Broad Street to the city limits. (Ord. No. 5965, § 1, 10-29-68)

Cummings Highway, from Lookout Creek to the city limits. (Ord. No. 6841, § 1, 1-21-75)

Dallas Road, from Market Street North to Mississippi Avenue West. (Ord. No. 6126, § 1, 1-27-70)

Dayton Boulevard, from Gadd Road to Boy Scout Road. (Ord. No. 6841, § 1, 1-21-75)

Derby Street, from Third Street to Citico Avenue. (Ord. No. 6219, § 1, 9-22-70)

Dodds Avenue, from McCallie Avenue to Thirty-Seventh Street.

Dodson Avenue, from Third Street to Glass Street. (Ord. No. 5965, § 1, 10-29-68)

Dodson Avenue, from Wilder Street to Harrison Pike. (Ord. No. 6495, § 1, 9-19-72)

Dupont Parkway, from State Route 153 to the intersection with Amnicola Highway. (Ord. No. 10154, § 1, 1-3-95)

East Brainerd Road, from Brainerd Road to the city limits. (Ord. No. 5965, § 1, 10-29-68)

Elder Mountain Road, from Brown's Ferry Road to the city limits. (Ord. No. 9878, § 1, 5-11-93)

Fairview Road, from Gann Store Road to the city limits. (Ord. No. 9878, § 1, 5-11-93)

Gadd Road, from Delashmitt Road to School Drive. (Ord. No. 6841, § 1, 1-21-75)

Glenwood Drive, from Third Street to McCallie Avenue.

Gray Road, from Igou Gap Road to Jenkins Road. (Ord. No. 6841, § 1, 1-21-75)

Graysville Road, from East Brainerd Road to the city limits. (Ord. No. 6841, § 1, 1-21-75)

Grubb Road, from State Route 153 to School Drive. (Ord. No. 10081, § 1, 8-9-94)

Gunbarrel Road, from Brainerd Road to Standifer Gap Road (North Leg). (Ord. No. 6495, § 1, 9-19-72)

Hamill Road, from Hixson Pike to Cassandra Smith Road. (Ord. No. 6841, § 1, 1-21-75)

Hamilton Place Boulevard-Napier Drive, from Shallowford Road to Franks Road. (Ord. No. 9313, § 1, 1-23-90)

Harrison Pike, from Dodson Avenue to Addison Road. (Ord. No. 6495, § 1, 9-19-72)

Hickory Valley Road, from East Brainerd Road to the city limits. (Ord. No. 5965, § 1, 10-29-68)

Highway 58, from Bonny Oaks Drive to the city limits. (Ord. No. 6495, § 1, 9-19-72; Ord. No. 8812, § 3, 7-21-87)

Hixson Pike, from Dartmouth Street the city limits.

Holtzclaw Avenue, from Wilcox Boulevard to Twenty-Third Street. (Ord. No. 7277, § 1, 10-4-77; Ord. No. 7957, § 1, 3-2-82)

Igou Gap Road, from Gunbarrel Road to Gray Road. (Ord. No. 6495, § 1, 9-19-72; Ord. No. 6841, § 1, 1-21-75)

Igou Gap Road, from Jenkins Road to Morris Hill Road. (Ord. No. 6841, § 1, 1-21-75)

Jenkins Road, from East Brainerd Road to Standifer Gap Road. (Ord. No. 6495, § 1, 9-19-72; Ord. No. 6841, § 1, 1-21-75)

Jersey Pike, from Oakwood Drive to Highway 58. (Ord. No. 8120, § 1, 3-29-83)

Jersey Pike, from Shallowford Road to Hancock Road. (Ord. No. 6495, § 1, 9-19-72)

Lake Resort Drive, from Access Road to Gann Store Road. (Ord. No. 6841, § 1, 1-21-75)

Lee Highway, from East Brainerd Road to the Interstate 75 off ramp. (Ord. No. 6495, § 1, 9-19-72)

Lower Mill Road, from Grubb Road to Middle Valley Road. (Ord. No. 10081, § 1, 8-9-94)

McCallie Avenue, from Central Avenue to McCallie Avenue Tunnel.

Main Street, from Broad Street to Dodds Avenue.

Manufacturers Road, from Cherokee Boulevard to U.S. Highway 27. (Ord. No. 10168, § 1, 2-21-95)

Manufacturers Road, from State Route 27 Spur to Moccasin Bend Road. (Ord. No. 7050, § 2, 6-8-76)

Market Street North, from Manning Street to Dallas Road. (Ord. No. 6126, § 1, 1-27-70)

Market Street South, from Main Street to Alton Park Boulevard.

Middle Valley Road, from Hixson Pike to the city limits. (Ord. No. 6841, § 1, 1-21-75)

Midland Pike, between Moore Road and Talley Road. (Ord. No. 10910, § 1, 9-21-99)

Moccasin Bend Road, from Riverside Avenue (South Leg) to Moccasin Bend Psychiatric Hospital. (Ord. No. 5965, § 1, 10-29-68)

Moccasin Bend Road, from Manufacturers Road to Old Moccasin Bend Road. (Ord. No. 7050, § 2, 6-8-76)

Morris Hill Road, from Shallowford Road to East Brainerd Road. (Ord. No. 6841, § 1, 1-21-75)

Mountain Creek Road, from Signal Mountain Boulevard to Reeds Lake Road. (Ord. No. 5965, § 1, 10-29-68; Ord. No. 6536, § 1, 12-12-72)

New York Avenue, from Bonny Oaks Drive to Amnicola Highway. (Ord. No. 6495, § 1, 9-19-72; Ord. No. 8812, § 3, 7-21-87)

Ninth Street East, from Georgia Avenue to Central Avenue.

Norcross Road, from Ashland Terrace to Gadd Road. (Ord. No. 6841, § 1, 1-21-75)

North Concord Road, from East Brainerd Road to relocated Igou Gap Road. (Ord. No. 6404, § 1, 2-8-72)

North Moore Road, from Brainerd Road to Shallowford Road.

North Terrace, from Spring Creek Road to Germantown Road.

Old Lee Highway, from Lee Highway to the city limits. (Ord. No. 6495, § 1, 9-19-72)

Pineville Road, from Riverside Avenue (South Leg) to the city limits. (Ord. No. 5965, § 1, 10-29-68)

Riverfront Parkway, from Broad Street to Interstate 24 (east of Superspun Avenue). (Ord. No. 7425, § 1, 9-12-78)

Riverside Drive, from Wilder Street to Broad Street. (Ord. No. 6004, § 1, 2-4-69; Ord. No. 6642, § 2, 7-24-73)

Rossville Avenue, from Main Street to Central Avenue.

Rossville Boulevard, from Central Avenue to Forty-Seventh Street.

Shallowford Road, from Wilcox Boulevard to Morris Hill Road. (Ord. No. 6841, § 1, 1-21-75)

Shepherd Road, from Airport Connector to State Route 153. (Ord. No. 6495, § 1, 9-19-72)

Shepherd Road, from Shallowford Road to West Shepherd Road. (Ord. No. 9818, § 1, 12-15-92)

Shepherd Road West, from Shepherd Road on the north end to Shepherd Road on the south end. (Ord. No. 9818, § 1, 12-15-92)

Signal Mountain Boulevard, from Glendale Drive to the city limits of the City of Chattanooga and Signal Mountain. (Ord. No. 7141, § 2, 2-8-77)

Signal Mountain Road, from the city limits of the City of Chattanooga and Red Bank to Glendale Drive. (Ord. No. 5965, § 1, 10-29-68; Ord. No. 7141, § 2, 2-8-77)

South Access Road, from Bonny Oaks Drive to Amnicola Highway. (Ord. No. 6495, § 1, 9-19-72; Ord. No. 8812, § 3, 7-21-87)

South Moore Road, from Brainerd Road to South Terrace. (Ord. No. 6312, § 1, 7-6-71)

South Terrace, from Germantown Road to Spring Creek Road.

St. Elmo Avenue, from Ochs Highway to the city limits. (Ord. No. 9313, § 1, 1-23-90)

Standifer Gap Road, from Gunbarrel Road to the city limits. (Ord. No. 6495, § 1, 9-19-72)

Standifer Gap Road, from Shallowford Road to Gunbarrel Road. (Ord. No. 6404, § 1, 2-8-72)

State Route 153, from Interstate 75 to Dayton Boulevard. (Ord. No. 6495, § 1, 9-19-72; Ord. No. 6841, § 1, 1-21-75)

Suck Creek Road, from Signal Mountain Road to the city limits. (Ord. No. 7141, § 2, 2-8-77)

Third Street, from Central Avenue to Glenwood Drive.

Thirty-Eighth Street, from Alton Park Boulevard to Thirty-Seventh Street.

Thirty-Seventh Street, from Rossville Boulevard to Thirty-Eighth Street.

Tunnel Boulevard, from Wilcox Boulevard to New York Avenue. (Ord. No. 6495, § 1, 9-19-72)

Twentieth Street, from Washington Street to Interstate 124 (east of Superspun Avenue). (Ord. No. 7425, § 1, 9-12-78)

Twenty-Third Street, from Washington Street to Dodds Avenue. (Ord. No. 6404, § 1, 2-8-72)

Tyner Road, from Hickory Valley Road to Lee Highway. (Ord. No. 6404, § 1, 2-8-72)

U.S. Route 11, from Cummings Highway to the city limits. (Ord. No. 6841, § 1, 1-21-75)

Veteran's Bridge, from Barton Avenue to 4th Street. (Ord. No. 8549, § 1, 10-29-85)

Walker Road, from Lee Highway to Standifer Gap Road. (Ord. No. 6495, § 1, 9-19-72)

Washington Street, from Rossville Boulevard to Twenty-Third Street.

Wauhatchie Pike, from Cummings Highway to the city limits. (Ord. No. 6841, § 1, 1-21-75)

Westside Drive, from Dodds Avenue to Bachman Tunnel.

Wilcox Boulevard, from Wilcox Tunnel eastwardly to Shallowford Road.

Wilcox Boulevard, from Wilcox Tunnel westwardly to Riverside Drive.

Wilhoit Street, from Rossville Boulevard to Main Street.

(Code 1986, § 24-501; Ord. No. 9313, § 1, 1-23-90; Ord. No. 9818, § 1, 12-15-92; Ord. No. 9878, § 1, 5-11-93)

Editor's note--Ordinances listed in the history note at the end of § 24-501 are those which either affected the entire schedule, added entries which were subsequently repealed, or repealed entries which no longer appear in the schedule.

Sec. 24-502. Schedule II. Speed on through streets.

In accordance with the provisions of sections 24-241 through 24-245 of this Code, the maximum speed on the through streets designated by Schedule I is as follows:

Access Road, 40 miles per hour from Hixson Pike to Memphis Drive. (Ord. No. 6004, § 2, 2-4-69)

Access Road, 50 miles per hour from Memphis Drive to State Route 153. (Ord. No. 6004, § 2, 2-4-69; Ord. No. 6841, § 2, 1-21-75)

Adams Road, 40 miles per hour from Hixson Pike to approximately 1,500 feet north of Crescent Club Road.

Addison Road, 35 miles per hour from Harrison Pike to Bonny Oaks Drive. (Ord. No. 6496, § 1, 9-19-72; Ord. No. 8812, § 3, 7-21-87)

Airport Connector, 45 miles per hour from Airport Road to Shepherd Road. (Ord. No. 6495, § 1, 9-19-72)

Airport Road, 35 miles per hour from Lee Highway to Airport Connector. (Ord. No. 8181, § 2, 8-9-83)

Airport Road, 40 miles per hour from Airport Connector to 2150 feet north of Chickamauga Loop (North Leg). (Ord. No. 8181, § 2, 8-9-83)

Airport Road, 45 miles per hour from approximately 2150 feet north of Chickamauga Loop (North Leg) to Shallowford Road. (Ord. No. 5966, § 1, 10-29-68)

Alton Park Boulevard, 35 miles per hour from the intersection of South Market Street and Alton Park Boulevard to Fortieth Street.

Amnicola Highway, 45 miles per hour from State Route 153 to 2500 feet south of South Access Road. (Ord. No. 6496, § 1, 9-19-72; Ord. No. 6669, § 1, 10-9-73; Ord. No. 7846, § 2, 5-26-81)

Amnicola Highway, 50 miles per hour from 2500 feet south of South Access Road to Riverside Drive. (Ord. No. 7846, § 2, 5-26-81; Ord. No. 8374, §§ 1, 2, 10-23-84)

Ashland Terrace, 40 miles per hour from Hixson Pike to the city limits. (Ord. No. 6004, § 2, 2-4-69)

Bailey Avenue, 40 miles per hour from Central Avenue to Dodds Avenue.

Barton Avenue, 35 miles per hour from Veteran's Bridge to Hixson Pike. (Ord. No. 8549, § 2, 10-29-85)

Bonny Oaks Drive, 45 miles per hour from Parkway Drive to State Route 153. (Ord. No. 6496, § 1, 9-19-72; Ord. No. 8812, § 3, 7-21-87)

Bonny Oaks Drive, 50 miles per hour from the city limits to Lee Highway. (Ord. No. 6405, § 1, 2-8-72; Ord. No. 8812, § 3, 7-21-87)

Boy Scout Road, 35 miles per hour from Dayton Boulevard to the Southern Railroad. (Ord. No. 6841, § 2, 1-21-75)

Brainerd Road, 35 miles per hour from McCallie Avenue Tunnel to Belvoir Avenue, and 40 miles per hour from Belvoir Avenue to its intersection with East Brainerd Road.

Broad Street South, 35 miles per hour from Main Street to Cummings Highway. (Ord. No. 5966, § 1, 10-29-68)

Brown's Ferry Road, 40 miles per hour from Cummings Highway to Boydston Road. (Ord. No. 6841, § 2, 1-21-75)

Cassandra Smith Road, 35 miles per hour from Hamill Road to Hixson Pike. (Ord. No. 7846, § 2, 5-26-81)

Central Avenue, 35 miles per hour from East Third Street to Rossville Boulevard.

Chamberlain Avenue, North, 35 miles per hour from Citico Avenue to Glass Street. (Ord. No. 6219, § 2, 9-22-70)

Champion Road, 40 miles per hour from Highway 58 to the city limits. (Ord. No. 6405, § 1, 2-8-72)

Cherokee Boulevard, 35 miles per hour from North Market Street to Manning Street, and 40 miles per hour from Manning Street to the city limits.

Cromwell Road, 40 miles per hour from Shallowford Road to Jersey Pike. (Ord. No. 6496, § 1, 9-19-72)

Cummings Highway, 35 miles per hour from Broad Street South to the city limits. (Ord. No. 5966, § 1, 10-29-68)

Cummings Highway, 45 miles per hour from Lookout Creek to the city limits. (Ord. No. 6841, § 2, 1-21-75)

Dallas Road, 35 miles per hour from Market Street North to Mississippi Avenue West. (Ord. No. 6125, § 1, 1-27-70)

Dayton Boulevard, 45 miles per hour from Gadd Road to LaPorte Drive. (Ord. No. 9278, § 1, 12-12-89)

Dayton Boulevard, 50 miles per hour from LaPorte Drive to Boy Scout Road. (Ord. No. 9278, § 1, 12-12-89)

Derby Street, 35 miles per hour from Third Street to Citico Avenue. (Ord. No. 6219, § 2, 9-22-70)

Discovery Drive, 45 miles per hour from Hickory Valley Road to Volkswagen Drive. (Ord. No. 12450, § 1, 11-20-10)

Dodds Avenue, 35 miles per hour from McCallie Avenue to Thirty-Seventh Street.

Dodson Avenue, 35 miles per hour from Third Street to Glass Street. (Ord. No. 5966, § 1, 10-29-68)

Dodson Avenue, 35 miles per hour from Wilder Street to Harrison Pike. (Ord. No. 6496, § 1, 9-19-72)

Dupont Parkway, 50 miles per hour from State Route 153 to the south end of the C. B. Robinson Bridge. (Ord. No. 10154, § 2, 1-3-95)

Dupont Parkway, 40 miles per hour from the south end of the C. B. Robinson Bridge to the intersection with Amnicola Highway. (Ord. No. 10154, § 2, 1-3-95)

East Brainerd Road, 35 miles per hour from Brainerd Road to Central Drive. (Ord. No. 7846, § 2, 5-26-81)

East Brainerd Road, 40 miles per hour from Central Drive to Jenkins Road. (Ord. No. 7846, § 2, 5-26-81)

East Brainerd Road, 40 miles per hour from Gray Drive to the city limits. (Ord. No. 6841, § 2, 1-21-75)

East Brainerd Road, 35 miles per hour from Jenkins Road to Gray Drive. (Ord. No. 6841, § 2, 1-21-75)

Elder Mountain Road, 35 miles per hour from Brown's Ferry Road to Isbill Road. (Ord. No. 6841, § 2, 1-21-75)

Elder Mountain Road, 40 miles per hour from Isbill Road to the city limits. (Ord. No. 9878, § 2, 5-11-93)

Fairview Road, 35 miles per hour from Hamill Road to the city limits. (Ord. No. 9878, § 2, 5-11-93)

Gadd Road, 40 miles per hour from Delashmitt Road to State Route 153. (Ord. No. 6841, § 2, 1-21-75)

Gadd Road, 35 miles per hour from State Route 153 to School Drive. (Ord. No. 6841, § 2, 1-21-75)

Glenwood Drive, 35 miles per hour from Third Street to McCallie Avenue.

Gray Road, 35 miles per hour from Igou Gap Road to Jenkins Road. (Ord. No. 6841, § 2, 1-21-75)

Graysville Road, 40 miles per hour from East Brainerd Road to the city limits. (Ord. No. 6841, § 2, 1-21-75)

Grubb Road, 35 miles per hour from State Route 153 to School Drive. (Ord. No. 10081, § 2, 8-9-94)

Gunbarrel Road, 35 miles per hour from Shallowford Road to Standifer Gap Road. (North Leg). (Ord. No. 6496, § 1, 9-19-72)

Gunbarrel Road, 40 miles per hour from East Brainerd Road to Shallowford Road. (Ord. No. 6496, § 1, 9-19-72)

Hamill Road, 35 miles per hour from Hixson Pike to State Route 153. (Ord. No. 6841, § 2, 1-21-75)

Hamill Road, 40 miles per hour from State Route 153 to Cassandra Smith Road. (Ord. No. 6841, § 2, 1-21-75)

Hamilton Place Boulevard-Napier Drive, 35 miles per hour from Shallowford Road to Franks Road. (Ord. No. 9313, § 2, 1-23-90)

Harrison Pike, 35 miles per hour from Dodson Avenue to Addison Road. (Ord. No. 6496, § 1, 9-19-72)

Hickory Valley Road, 35 miles per hour from Tyner Road to the city limits.

Hickory Valley Road, 45 miles per hour East Brainerd Road to Lee Highway. (Ord. No. 6374, § 1, 1-25-72)

Highway 58, 40 miles per hour from Bonny Oaks Drive to Oakwood Drive. (Ord. No. 8812, § 1, 7-21-87)

Highway 58, 45 miles per hour from Oakwood Drive to Eller Road. (Ord. No. 8812, § 1, 7-21-87)

Highway 58, 55 miles per hour from Eller Road to the city limits. (Ord. No. 6405, § 1, 2-8-72; Ord. No. 6841, § 2 1-21-75)

Hixson Pike, 35 miles per hour from Barton Avenue to Dartmouth Street. (Ord. No. 8549, § 2, 10-29-85)

Hixson Pike, 45 miles per hour from Adams Road to city limits. (Ord. No. 9818, § 2, 12-15-92)

Hixson Pike, 40 miles per hour from Dartmouth Street to Adams Road. (Ord. No. 10207, § 1, 4-18-95)

Holtzclaw Avenue, 45 miles per hour from Wilcox Boulevard to Third Street. (Ord. No. 7277, § 2, 10-4-77)

Holtzclaw Avenue, 40 miles per hour from Third Street to Twenty-Third Street. (Ord. No. 7957, § 2, 3-2-82)

Igou Gap Road, 35 miles per hour from Gunbarrel Road to Gray Road. (Ord. No. 6496, § 1, 9-19-72; Ord. No. 6841, § 2, 1-21-75)

Igou Gap Road, 35 miles per hour from Jenkins Road to Morris Hill Road. (Ord. No. 6841, § 2, 1-21-75)

Jenkins Road, 35 miles per hour from East Brainerd Road to Standifer Gap Road. (Ord. No. 6496, § 1, 9-19-72; Ord. No. 6841, § 2, 1-21-75)

Jersey Pike, 35 miles per hour from Oakwood Drive to Highway 58. (Ord. No. 8120, § 2, 3-29-83)

Jersey Pike, 40 miles per hour from Shallowford Road to Hancock Road. (Ord. No. 6496, § 1, 9-19-72)

Lake Resort Drive, 45 miles per hour from Access Road to Gann Store Road. (Ord. No. 6841, § 2, 1-21-75)

Lee Highway, 40 miles per hour from East Brainerd Road to McCutcheon Road. (Ord. No. 5966, § 1, 10-29-68; Ord. No. 8327, § 1, 7-17-84)

Lee Highway, 45 miles per hour from Bonny Oaks Drive to the Interstate 75 off ramp. (Ord. No. 6496, § 1, 9-19-72; Ord. No. 8812, 3, 7-21-87)

Lee Highway, 45 miles per hour from McCutcheon Road to Bonny Oaks Drive. (Ord. No. 6496, § 1, 9-19-72; Ord. No. 6532, § 1, 12-5-72; Ord. No. 8327, § 1, 7-17-84; Ord. No. 8812, § 1, 7-21-87)

Lower Mill Road, 35 miles per hour from Grubb Road to Middle Valley Road. (Ord. No. 10081, § 2, 8-9-94)

Lupton Drive, 35 miles per hour from Hixson Pike to the city limits. (Ord. No. 6004, § 2, 2-4-69)

Manufacturers Road, 35 miles per hour from Cherokee Boulevard to U.S. Highway 27. (Ord. No. 10168, § 2, 2-21-95)

Manufacturers Road, 40 miles per hour from State Route 27 to Moccasin Bend Road. (Ord. No. 7050, § 4, 6-8-76)

Main Street, 35 miles per hour from Broad Street to Dodds Avenue.

Market Street South, 35 miles per hour from Main Street to Alton Park Boulevard.

McCallie Avenue, 35 miles per hour from Central Avenue to Houston Street, and 40 miles per hour from the eastern side of McCallie Avenue Tunnel to Central Avenue.

Middle Valley Road, 40 miles per hour from Hixson Pike to the city limits. (Ord. No. 6841, § 2, 1-21-75)

Midland Pike, 30 miles per hour between Moore Road and Talley Road. (Ord. No. 10910, § 2, 9-21-99)

Moccasin Bend Road, 45 miles per hour from Riverside Avenue (South Leg) to a point approximately 2100 feet north of Moccasin Bend Psychiatric Hospital. (Ord. No. 5966, § 1, 10-29-68)

Moccasin Bend Road, 35 miles per hour from a point approximately 2100 feet north of Moccasin Bend Psychiatric Hospital to Moccasin Bend Psychiatric Hospital. (Ord. No. 5966, § 1, 10-29-68)

Moccasin Bend Road, 45 miles per hour from Manufacturers Road to Old Moccasin Bend Road. (Ord. No. 7050, § 4, 6-8-76)

Morris Hill Road, 40 miles per hour from Shallowford Road to East Brainerd Road. (Ord. No. 6851, § 1, 2-11-75)

Mountain Creek Road, 35 miles per hour from Signal Mountain Boulevard to the W. Road. (Ord. No. 5966, § 1, 10-29-68; Ord. No. 6535, § 1, 12-12-72; Ord. No. 12572, § 1, 3-13-12)

Mountain Creek Road, 40 miles per hour from the W Road to Reeds Lake Road.
(Ord. No. 12572, § 1, 3-13-12)

New York Avenue, 35 miles per hour from Tunnel Boulevard to Bonny Oaks Drive. (Ord. No. 6496, § 1, 9-19-72; Ord. No. 8812, § 3, 7-21-87)

Ninth Street East, 35 miles per hour from Georgia Avenue to Central Avenue.

Norcross Road, 40 miles per hour from Ashland Terrace to Gadd Road. (Ord. No. 6841, § 2, 1-21-75)

North Concord Road, 35 miles per hour from East Brainerd Road to relocated Igou Gap Road. (Ord. No. 6405, § 1, 2-8-72)

North Market Street, 35 miles per hour from Manning Street to Dallas Road. (Ord. No. 6125, § 1, 1-27-70)

North Moore Road, 35 miles per hour from Brainerd Road to Shallowford Road.

North Terrace, 45 miles per hour from Spring Creek Road to Germantown Road.

Old Lee Highway, 45 miles per hour from Lee Highway to the city limits. (Ord. No. 6496, § 1, 9-19-72)

Pineville Road, 35 miles per hour from Riverside Avenue (South Leg) to the city limits. (Ord. No. 5966, § 1, 10-29-68)

Riverfront Parkway, 40 miles per hour from the Olgiati Bridge to Highway 27 (East of Superspun Avenue). (Ord. No. 7425, § 2, 9-12-78; Ord. No. 9170, § 1, 5-5-92)

Riverside Drive, 35 miles per hour from Wilder Street to Amnicola Highway. (Ord. No. 6004, § 2, 2-4-69)

Riverside Drive, 50 miles per hour from Amnicola Highway to the Mabel Street overpass. (Ord. No. 9710, § 1, 5-2-92; Ord. No. 10509, § 1, 12-3-96)

Riverside Drive, 40 miles per hour from the Mabel Street overpass to the Walnut Street Bridge. (Ord. No. 10509, § 1, 12-3-96)

Riverside Drive/Riverfront Parkway, 40 miles per hour from the Walnut Street Bridge to the Olgiati Bridge except when yellow lights are flashing, at which time it shall be 30 miles per hour.
(Ord. No. 9710, § 1, 5-2-92)

Rossville Avenue, 35 miles per hour from Main Street to Central Avenue.

Rossville Boulevard, 40 miles per hour from Central Avenue to Forty-Seventh Street.

Shallowford Road, 20 miles per hour from a point 540 feet west of the center line of North Crest Road to a point 365 feet east of the center line of North Crest Road.

Shallowford Road, 25 miles per hour from a point 540 feet west of the center line of North Crest Road to a point 365 feet east of the center line of North Crest Road.

Shallowford Road, 40 miles per hour from Lee Highway to Morris Hill Road. (Ord. No. 7050, § 4, 6-8-76)

Shallowford Road, 40 miles per hour from Wilcox Boulevard to South Chickamauga Creek. (Ord. No. 5966, § 1, 10-29-68)

Shallowford Road, 45 miles per hour from Chickamauga Creek to Lee Highway. (Ord. No. 6496, § 1, 9-19-72; Ord. No. 7050, § 4, 6-8-76)

Shepherd Road, 35 miles per hour from Shallowford Road to West Shepherd Road. (Ord. No. 9818, § 2, 12-15-92)

Shepherd Road West, 35 miles per hour from Shepherd Road on the north end to Shepherd Road on the south end. (Ord. No. 9818, § 2, 12-15-92)

Shepherd Road, 45 miles per hour from Airport Connector to State Route 153. (Ord. No. 6496, § 1, 9-19-72)

Signal Mountain Boulevard, 40 miles per hour from Glendale Drive to the city limits of the City of Chattanooga and Signal Mountain. (Ord. No. 5966, § 1, 10-29-68; Ord. No. 7141, § 4, 2-8-77)

Signal Mountain Road, 45 miles per hour from the city limits of the City of Chattanooga and Red Bank to Suck Creek Road. (Ord. No. 7141, § 4, 2-8-77)

Signal Mountain Road, 40 miles per hour from Suck Creek Road to Glendale Drive. (Ord. No. 7141, § 4, 2-8-77)

South Access Road, 40 miles per hour from Bonny Oaks Drive to Amnicola Highway. (Ord. No. 6496, § 1, 9-19-72)

South Moore Road, 35 miles per hour from Brainerd Road to South Terrace. (Ord. No. 6312, § 2, 7-6-71)

South Terrace, 45 miles per hour from Germantown Road to Spring Creek Road.

St. Elmo Avenue, 35 miles per hour from Ochs Highway to the city limits. (Ord. No. 9313, § 2, 1-23-90)

Standifer Gap Road, 35 miles per hour from Gunbarrel Road to the city limits. (Ord. No. 6496, § 1, 9-19-72)

Standifer Gap Road, 35 miles per hour from Shallowford Road to Gunbarrel Road. (Ord. No. 6405, § 1, 2-8-72)

State Route 153, 55 miles per hour from Interstate 75 to Dupont Parkway. (Ord. No. 8549, § 2, 10-29-85)

State Route 153, 45 miles per hour from Dupont Parkway to Grubb Road. (Ord. No. 8549, § 2, 10-29-85; Ord. No. 12450, § 1, 11-20-10)

State Route 153, 50 miles per hour from Grubb Road to Dodson Road. (Ord. No. 8549, § 2, 10-29-85; Ord. No. 12450, § 1, 11-20-10)

State Route 153, 55 miles per hour from Dodson Road to Dayton Boulevard. (Ord. No. 8549, § 2, 10-29-85; Ord. No. 12450, § 1, 11-20-10)

Suck Creek Road, 45 miles per hour from Signal Mountain Road to the city limits. (Ord. No. 7425, § 2, 9-12-78)

Third Street, 35 miles per hour from Central Avenue to Glenwood Drive.

Thirty-Eighth Street, 35 miles per hour from Alton Park Boulevard to Thirty-Seventh Street.

Thirty-Seventh Street, 35 miles per hour from Rossville Boulevard to Thirty-Eighth Street.

Tunnel Boulevard, 35 miles per hour from Wilcox Boulevard to New York Avenue. (Ord. No. 6496, § 1, 9-19-72)

Twentieth Street, 40 miles per hour from Washington Street to Interstate 124 (East of Superspun Avenue). (Ord. No. 7425, § 2, 9-12-78)

Twenty-Third Street, 35 miles per hour from Fourth Avenue-Kelly Street to Dodds Avenue. (Ord. No. 6405, § 1, 2-8-72)

Twenty-Third Street, 40 miles per hour from Washington Street to Fourth Avenue-Kelly Street. (Ord. No. 6405, § 1, 2-8-72)

Tyner Road, 35 miles per hour from Hickory Valley Road to Lee Highway. (Ord. No. 6405, § 1, 2-8-72)

U.S. Route 11, 50 miles per hour from Cummings Highway to the city limits. (Ord. No. 6841, § 2, 1-21-75)

Veteran's Bridge, 40 miles per hour from 500 feet north of 4th Street to Barton Avenue. (Ord. No. 8549, § 2, 10-29-85)

Volkswagen Drive, 45 miles per hour from Bonny Oaks Drive to 1 mile north of Discovery Drive. (Ord. No. 12450, § 1, 11-20-10)

Volkswagen Drive, 50 miles per hour from 1 mile north of Discovery Drive to Interstate 75. (Ord. No. 12450, § 1, 11-20-10)

Walker Road, 35 miles per hour from Lee Highway to Standifer Gap Road. (Ord. No. 6496, § 1, 9-19-72)

Washington Street, 40 miles per hour from Rossville Boulevard to Twenty-Third Street.

Wauhatchie Pike, 45 miles per hour from Cummings Highway to the city limits. (Ord. No. 6841, § 2, 1-21-76)

Westside Drive, 35 miles per hour from Dodds Avenue to Bachman Tunnel.

Wilcox Boulevard, 40 miles per hour from Wilcox Tunnel eastwardly to Shallowford Road.

Wilcox Boulevard, 35 miles per hour from Wilcox Tunnel westwardly to Riverside Drive.

Wilhoit Street, 35 miles per hour from Rossville Boulevard to Main Street.

Workman Road, 40 miles per hour between Rossville Boulevard and Central Avenue. (Ord. No. 11986, §1, 6-26-07)

(Code 1986, § 24-502; Ord. No. 9278, § 1, 12-12-89; Ord. No. 9313, § 3, 1-23-90; Ord. No. 9710, § 1, 5-5-92; Ord. No. 9818, § 2, 12-15-92; Ord. No. 9878, § 2, 5-11-93; Ord. No. 10207, § 1, 4-18-95; Ord. No. 10509, § 1, 12-3-96; Ord. No. 12690, § 1, 2-12-13)

Editor's note--Ordinances listed in the history note at the end of § 24-502 are those which either affected the entire schedule, added entries which were subsequently repealed, or repealed entries which no longer appear in the schedule.

Sec. 24-503. Schedule III. Interstate highway maximum and minimum speed limits.

(a) *Interstate Highway I-24--eastbound*: No person shall operate any motor-driven vehicle at a speed greater than fifty-five (55) miles per hour nor less than forty-five (45) miles per hour upon Interstate Highway I-24 from a point two-tenths (0.2) mile west of its junction with Interstate Highway

I-25 eastwardly to a point five hundred (500) feet east of and parallel to the east line of South Crest Road, the city limits; provided that trucks may be operated at a speed less than forty-five (45) miles per hour from a point beginning with the entrance ramp from State Highway 8 to such I-24 eastwardly to a point five hundred (500) feet east of and parallel to the east line of South Crest Road, the city limits, in the extreme right-hand lane of such I-24.

(b) *Interstate Highway I-24--westbound:* No person shall operate any motor-driven vehicle at a speed greater than fifty-five (55) miles per hour nor less than forty-five (45) miles per hour upon Interstate Highway I-24 from a point two-tenths (0.2) mile east of the bridge carrying such interstate highway across Germantown Road westwardly to the city limits, the center line of such Germantown Road, and from the city limits on the east, a point five hundred (500) feet east of and parallel to the east line of South Crest Road, westwardly to a point on Interstate Highway I-24, one tenth (0.1) of a mile west of its junction Interstate Highway I-124; provided that trucks may be operated at a speed less than forty-five (45) miles per hour from the eastern city limits to a point five hundred (500) feet east of and parallel to the east line of South Crest Road to the crest of Missionary Ridge on Interstate Highway I-24 in the extreme right-hand lane of such highway.

(c) *Interstate Highway I-124 and State Route 27 Spur--northbound:* No person shall operate any motor-driven vehicle at a speed greater than fifty-five (55) miles per hour nor less than forty-five (45) miles per hour upon Interstate Highway I-124 from its junction with Interstate Highway I-24 to the south end of the Olgiati Bridge and thereafter on State Route 27 Spur, beginning at the south end of the Olgiati Bridge and extending northwardly to the city limits.

(d) *Interstate Highway I-124 and State Route 27 Spur--southbound:* No person shall operate any motor-driven vehicle at a speed greater than fifty-five (55) miles per hour nor less than forty-five (45) miles per hour from the northern city limits on State Route 27 Spur to the south end of the Olgiati Bridge, north thereafter on Interstate Highway I-124 from the south end of the Olgiati Bridge southwardly to its junction with Interstate Highway I-24.

(Code 1986, § 24-503)

Sec. 24-504. Schedule IV. One-way streets.

In accordance with the provisions of section 24-192 of this Code and when properly signposted, traffic shall move only in the direction indicated upon the following streets and parts of streets:

Baker Street, westwardly and thence northwardly from Dalton Street to Jarnagin Avenue. (Ord. No. 6634, § 1, 7-17-73)

Baldwin Street to Passenger Street. (Ord. No. 12598, § 1, 5-22-12)

Battery Place, westwardly from Douglas Street to Mable Street. (Ord. No. 6583, §§ 1, 2, 2-27-73)

Buckley Street, northwardly from Bailey Avenue to Bailey Avenue/McCallie Avenue Connector Road. (Ord. No. 11526, §1, 03-16-04)

Carr Street, northwardly from Market Street to Sixteenth Street. (Ord. No. 8812, § 2, 7-21-87)

Cheviot Drive, westwardly from Midland Pike to Phoenix Avenue. (Ord. No. 6604, § 1, 5-1-73)

Club Drive, northeastwardly from Brainerd Road to North Lovell Avenue. (Ord. No. 6188, § 1, 7-14-70)

Custom Street, westwardly from Lindsay Street to Columbia Street.

Dixie Circle, from a point four hundred fifty (450) feet east of Mercer Street northeastwardly and thence continuing generally southwestwardly to a point one hundred (100) feet east of Mercer Street. (Ord. No. 6135, § 1, 2-24-70)

Donna Lane, south bound from Buena Vista Drive to Clearview Avenue. (Ord. No. 12113, § 1, 4-22-08)

Douglas Street, southwardly from First Street to Battery Place. (Ord. No. 6652, § 1, 8-21-73)

Eighth Street, eastwardly from Chestnut Street to Houston Street.

English Avenue, northwardly from Forty-Eighth Street to Forty-Seventh Street. (Ord. No. 5967, § 1, 10-29-68)

English Avenue, southwardly from Forty-Eighth Street to Forty-Ninth Street. (Ord. No. 5967, § 1, 10-29-68)

Everett Street, northwardly from Ochs Highway to Fair oak Place. (Ord. No. 11494, §1, 12-02-03)

Fairoak Place, northwardly from Everett Street to Fortieth Street.

Fifth Street, westwardly from Houston Street to Lindsay Street. (Ord. No. 6583, §§ 1, 2, 2-27-73)

First Street, eastwardly from Mabel Street to Douglas Street. (Ord. No. 6652 § 1, 8-21-73)

Fourth Street, eastwardly from Mabel Street to Riverside Drive. (Ord. No. 9752, § 1, 7-7-92; Ord. No. 11494, §3, 12-02-03)

Frazier Avenue, westwardly from Stivers Street to Barton Avenue.

Frederick Street, southwardly from Thirty-Seventh Street to Thirty-Eighth Street. (Ord. No. 10964, § 1, 2-1-00)

Frost Street, northwardly from Lockwood Avenue to Campbell Street.

Georgia Avenue, northwardly from Market Street to Tenth Street. (Ord. No. 7583, § 2, 12-18-79)

Grubb Road, northwardly from Old Hixson Pike to Hixson Junior High School Ballfield Drive. (Ord. No. 7050, § 1, 6-8-76; Ord. No. 8812, § 2, 7-21-87)

Hamilton Avenue, northwardly from Bell Avenue to Ruth Street. (Ord. No. 8327, § 2, 7-17-84)

Hardy Street, westerly and southerly from Roanoke Street to Heaton Street. (Ord. No. 9447, § 1, 9-18-90)

Heaton Street, southerly and eastwardly from Hardy Street to Roanoke Street. (Ord. No. 9447, § 1, 9-18-90)

Hemlock Circle, north bound from Rose Circle to Myrtle Avenue. (Ord. No. 12113, §1, 4-22-08)

Houston Street, northwardly from Lindsay Street to Riverside Drive. (Ord. No. 7583, § 2, 12-18-79; Ord. No. 7987, § 1, 5-4-82; Ord. No. 11494, §3, 12-02-03)

Jadie Lane, an alley extending southwardly from Colville Street to East Manning Street. (Ord. No. 12113, §3, 4-22-08)

Johnson Street, eastwardly from Rossville Avenue to Passenger Street. (Ord. No. 12713, § 1, 3-26-13)

Lindsay Street, southwardly from Riverside Drive to Houston Street. (Ord. No. 7583, § 2, 12-18-79; Ord. No. 7987, § 1, 5-4-82; Ord. No. 11494, §3, 12-02-03)

Long Street, northwardly from Twenty-Sixth Street to Twentieth Street.

Manning Street, northeastwardly from Tucker Street to Jadie Lane. (Ord. No. 12113, §3, 4-22-08)

Manning Street, eastwardly from Market Street to Woodland Avenue. (Ord. No. 8181, § 3, 8-9-83)

Midland Pike, eastwardly from Phoenix Avenue to Chevoit Drive. (Ord. No. 6604, § 1, 5-1-73)

Mount Vernon Circle, from its intersection with Mount Vernon Avenue southwardly, and eastwardly and thence northwardly to its intersection again with Mount Vernon Avenue. (Ord. No. 6583, § 2, 2-27-73)

National Avenue, southwardly from McCallie Avenue to Duncan Avenue. (Ord. No. 10480, § 1, 9-24-96)

Northrop Street, from its intersection with Crompton northeastwardly to its intersection again with Crompton. (Ord. No. 6109, § 1, 11-18-69)

North Terrace, westwardly from Spring Creek Road to Germantown Road.

Rosewood Avenue, southwardly from Elinor Street to Colby Street. (Ord. No. 11494, §1, 12-02-03)

Seventeenth Street East, westbound from the intersection of Old Ringgold Road to a point approximately 150' west of the intersection. (Ord. No. 9840, § 1, 2-9-93)

Seventh Street, westwardly from Georgia Avenue to Pine Street.

Sixth Street, eastwardly from Chestnut Street to Lookout Street.

South Terrace, eastwardly from Germantown Road to Spring Creek Road.

Tampa Street, north bound from Frazier Avenue to 250 feet north of Frazier Avenue. (Ord. No. 12113, §1, 4-22-08)

Third Street, westwardly from Siskin Drive to Mabel Street. (Ord. No. 9752, § 1, 7-7-92; Ord. No. 10423, § 1, 6-4-96; Ord. No. 11494, §3, 12-02-03)

Tucker Street, northwardly from Oliver Street to Manning Street. (Ord. No. 7583, § 2, 12-18-79)

Twenty-First Street, westwardly from Market Street to Broad Street.

Vine Street, from Palmetto Street to Central Avenue. (Ord. No. 9732, § 1, 6-9-92)

Walnut Street, southwardly from Fourth Street to Georgia Avenue.

Watkins Street, southwardly from Chamberlain Avenue to Bailey Avenue. (Ord. No. 11526, §1, 03-16-04)

West Thirty-Eighth Street Place, eastwardly from Pennsylvania Avenue to St. Elmo Avenue. (Ord. No. 9573, § 1, 7-2-91)

West Crewdson Street, northwardly from its southern intersection with Crewdson Street to its northern intersection with Crewdson Street.

Williams Street, southwardly from Twentieth Street to Twenty-Sixth Street.

(Code 1986, § 24-504; Ord. No. 6621, §1, 6-25-73; Ord. No. 7141, §5, 2-8-77; Ord. No. 7641, §2, 4-8-80; Ord. No. 7987, §1, 5-4-82; Ord. No. 8389, §1, 11-27-84; Ord. No. 8562, §1, 11-26-85; Ord. No. 9447, § 1, 9-18-90; Ord. No. 9573, § 1, 7-2-91; Ord. No. 9705, § 1, 4-28-92; Ord. No. 9708, § 1, 5-5-92; Ord. No. 9732, § 1, 6-9-92; Ord. No. 9752, § 1, 7-7-92; Ord. No. 9840, § 1, 2-9-93; Ord. No. 10082, § 1, 8-9-94; Ord. No. 10102, §1, 9-20-94; Ord. No. 10423, § 1, 6-4-96; Ord. No. 10480, § 1, 9-24-96; Ord. No. 11102, § 1, 11-28-00; Ord. No. 11494, §3, 12-02-03)

Editor's note--Ordinances listed in the history note at the end of § 24-504 are those which either affected the entire schedule, added entries which were subsequently repealed, or repealed entries which no longer appear in the schedule.

Editor's note--The following were deleted in accordance with Ordinance No. 11494, §2, 12-2-03: Cowart Street, southwestwardly from Market Street to Thirtieth Street; Lookout Street, northwardly from Sixth Street to Fourth Street; Lookout Street, southwardly from Second Street to Third Street; Mabel Street, northwardly from Battery Place to First Street; Fourth Street, eastwardly from Broad Street to Georgia Avenue; Ninth Street, eastwardly from Georgia Avenue to Central Avenue and McCallie Avenue, westwardly from the eastern side of McCallie Avenue Tunnel to Georgia Avenue.

Editor's note--The following were deleted in accordance with Ordinance No. 11526, §2, 03-16-04: Bailey Avenue, eastwardly from Bailey Avenue at McCallie ramp to Dodds Avenue; Georgia Avenue, northwardly from Eleventh Street to Tenth Street; and Georgia Avenue, southwardly from Martin Luther King Boulevard to 10th Street.

Sec. 24-505. Schedule V. Parking Meter Zones and Parking Area Maps.

(a) In accordance with the provisions of section 24-317 of this Code, the following areas are hereby designated as parking meter zones, and the Parking Authority may place parking meters from time to time on such streets in such areas.

Airport Parking Lot, at such points or places as designated by the traffic engineer within the confines of the parking area at the municipal airport of the city as presently exists and as said area may be from time to time enlarged.

Broad Street, from the Tennessee River to Wauhatchie Pike.

Carter Street, from Ninth Street to Main Street.

Cherry Street, from Fourth Street to Ninth Street.

Chestnut Street, from Eleventh Street to Main Street. (Ord. No. 7101, § 4, 10-26-76)

Chestnut Street, from the Tennessee River to Ninth Street. (Ord. No. 7101, §§ 3, 4, 10-26-76)

Columbia Street, from Tenth Street to Eleventh Street.

Cowart Street, from Market Street to Thirteenth Street. (Ord. No. 8388, § 1, 11-27-84)

Custom Street, from Columbia Street to Lindsay Street.

Dodds Avenue, from McCallie Avenue to East Twenty-Third Street.

Douglas Street, from Fifth Street to McCallie Avenue. (Ord. No. 12027, §2, 10-16-07)

Eighth Street, from Georgia Avenue to Houston Street.

Eleventh Street, from Carter Street to Central Avenue. (Ord. No. 7101, § 3, 4, 10-26-76)

Fifth Street East, from Douglas Street to Palmetto Street. (Ord. No. 12027, §1, 10-16-07)

Fifth Street East, from Georgia Avenue to Lindsay Street.

Forest Avenue, from the north right-of-way of Frazier Avenue to the line identified by the south boundary of the lot located at 108 Forest Avenue.

Fourteenth Street East, from Market Street to Rossville Street.

Frazier Avenue, from its intersection with the eastern right-of-way of Market Street to the western right-of-way of Fehn Street.

Gateway Avenue, from Interstate Highway 124 to Ninth Street. (Ord. No. 6052, § 1, 5-20-69)

Georgia Avenue, from Fourth Street to Market Street.

High Street, from Fourth Street to Georgia Avenue.

Houston Street, from Lindsay Street to Fifth Street. (Ord. No. 7846, § 3, 5-26-81; Ord. No. 7997, § 1, 5-25-82)

Lindsay Street, from Houston Street to Fourth Street. (Ord. No. 7997, § 1, 5-25-82)

Lookout Street, from Georgia Avenue to Fourth Street.

McCallie Avenue, from Georgia Avenue to Central Avenue.

Mabel Street, from Fourth Street to Fifth Street. (Ord. No. 8047, § 1, 9-28-82)

Main Street, Carter Street to Dodds Avenue.

Market Street, from the Tennessee River to East Twenty-Third Street.

M. L. King Boulevard, from Broad Street to Georgia Avenue, to allow meters at the new Broad Street and M. L. King Boulevard streetscape. (Ord. No. 11167, § 2, 8-21-01)

M. L. King Boulevard, from Georgia Avenue to Central Avenue. (Ord. No. 6052, § 1, 5-20-69)

Newby Street, from Tenth Street to Market Street.

Oak Street, from Georgia Avenue to Douglas Street. (Ord. No. 6052, § 1, 5-20-69; Ord. No. 12027, §2, 10-16-07)

Patten Parkway, from Georgia Avenue to Lindsay Street.

Pine Street, from Second Street to Ninth Street.

River Street, from the western right-of-way of Fehn Street to the eastern right-of-way of Market Street/Market Street bridge.

Riverside Drive/Riverfront Parkway, from the north right-of-way line of South River Street to the north right-of-way line of East 2nd Street.

Rossville Avenue, from Wilhoit Street to Central Avenue.

Rossville Boulevard, from Central Avenue to the Tennessee-Georgia state line.

Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh and Eighth Streets, from Pine Street to Georgia Avenue.

Sixth Street, from Pine Street to Interstate Highway 124. (Ord. No. 6052, § 1, 5-20-69)

Tampa Street, from the north right-of-way of River Street to the south right-of-way of Frazier Avenue.

Tenth Street, from Central Avenue to Carter Street. (Ord. No. 7101, § 4, 10-26-76)

Thirteenth Street West, from Cowart Street to Carter Street, to allow meters at the new streetscape around The Chattanooga. (Ord. No. 11167, § 2, 8-21-01)

Thirteenth Street West, from Market Street to Cowart Street.

Twelfth Street, from Market Street to Chestnut Street, to allow meters at the new streetscape around The Chattanooga. (Ord. No. 11167, § 2, 8-21-01)

Vine Street, from Georgia Avenue to Palmetto Street. (Ord. No. 6052, § 1, 5-20-69; Ord. No. 12027, §2, 10-16-07)

Walnut Street, from Fourth Street to Georgia Avenue.

Woodland Avenue, from the north right-of-way of Frazier Avenue to the line identified by the south boundary of the lot located at 118 Woodland Avenue.
(Code 1986, § 24-505; Ord. No. 11167, § 1, 8-21-01)

(b) In addition to those streets specifically designated in the foregoing section (a), the Parking Authority shall have the right, after approval of the City Traffic Engineer, to expand the installation and operation of parking meters into any streets located within the borders of the area delineated on the map included within this subsection (b). Any streets, or

sections of streets, which are from time to time added by the Parking Authority and approved by the City Traffic Engineer as parking meter zones, in addition to those streets separately listed in subsection (a) above, shall be published by the Parking Authority and made available in printed copy and on a publically-available internet site. (This map shall be available for review in the City Council office and/or the Parking Authority website, but shall not be codified.)

(Code 1986, § 24-505; Ord. No. 11167, § 1, 8-21-01; Ord. No. 12626, § 5, 7-10-12)

Sec. 24-506. Schedule VI. Speed on residential streets within public housing projects.

Boone Hysinger Courts

Hardy Street - Heaton Street. 25 miles per hour from Roanoke Avenue to Roanoke Avenue.

Scholar Avenue - Hawthorne Street. 25 miles per hour from Southern Street to Heaton Street.

North Hickory Street. 25 miles per hour from Southern Street to Heaton Street.

North Hickory Street. 25 miles per hour from Heaton Street to Hardy Street.

East Lake Courts

6th Avenue. 15 miles per hour from 28th Street to end of road.

All Unnamed Service Drives. 15 miles per hour.

College Hill Courts

All Unnamed Service Drives. 15 miles per hour.

Cromwell Hills

Juniper Street. 15 miles per hour from Camellia Drive to end of road.

Jasmine Street. 15 miles per hour from Camellia Drive to end of road.

Dahlia Street. 15 miles per hour from Camellia Drive to end of road.

Zinnia Street. 15 miles per hour from Marigold Drive to end of road.

Emma Wheeler Homes

Woodland View Circle. 25 miles per hour from 49th Street to Hooker Road.

Jeffery Lane. 25 miles per hour from 48th Street to Woodland View Circle.

Angela Drive. 25 miles per hour from 49th Street to Woodland View Circle.

Edingburg Drive. 25 miles per hour from Hooker Road to Woodland View Circle.

48th Street. 25 miles per hour from Wilson Road to Edingburg Drive.

49th Street. 25 miles per hour from Wilson Road to Edingburg Drive.

51st Street. 25 miles per hour from Wilson Road to Woodland View Circle.

Poss Homes

East 25th Street. 25 miles per hour from Market Street to Washington Street.

Poss Drive. 25 miles per hour from Read Avenue to end of road.

Read Avenue. 25 miles per hour from East 25th Street to Poss Drive.

Baldwin Street. 25 miles per hour from East 25th Street to Poss Drive.

Washington Street. 25 miles per hour from East 25th Street to Poss Drive.

Spencer McCallie Homes

West 37th Street. 20 miles per hour from West 38th Street to Chandler Place.

Huffaker Street. 20 miles per hour from West 37th Street to West 34th Street.

Kirkland Avenue - West 35th Street. 20 miles per hour from West 37th Street to Chandler Place.

Highland Avenue. 20 miles per hour from West 37th Street to West 34th Street.

West 34th Street. 20 miles per hour from Highland Avenue to Huffaker Street.

West 34th Street Circle. 20 miles per hour from West 34th Street to West 34th Street.
(Ord. No. 9114, § 2, 1-31-89)

Sec. 24-507. Schedule VII. Restricted on-street parking area.

In accordance with Section 24-382 of this Code, the following area is designated as a restricted on-street parking area:

The Fort Wood Historic District; specifically, the 800 and 900 blocks of Oak Street, Vine Street, Fort Wood Street, and the 500 block of Fort Wood Place. The City shall post no signs to the contrary.
(Ord. No. 10148, § 2, 12-20-94; Ord. No. 12642, § 1, 9-4-12)